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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 10-5 (50-41). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 5-2 (41-35). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 11-8 (52-41). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp 10-1 (50-34). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 14-5 (57-41). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 13-7 (55-44). Yesterday's temp. 16-9 (61-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 Sch	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	30 B.Fr	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Finland	2.20 F.M	Nigeria	50 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P	Spain	20 Ptas
Greece	12 Drs	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
India	Rs 8	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£ 2.50	Yugoslavia	9 D

A Table for Two in Paris

The Dinner Bill Came to $4,000

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT).—Tales of meals fit for a king—or a prince, or even a run-of-the-mill emperor—never get around to mentioning the cost.

But now, thanks to the enterprise of food critic Craig Claiborne, of The New York Times, it can be told what some are calling "the meal of the century" costs at a high-ranking Paris restaurant.

That's $4,000.

The tale began about three weeks ago when Mr. Claiborne dined at Chez Denis, in the 17th Arrondissement, and enjoyed himself thoroughly. So much, in fact, that he asked its owner, Denis Lahana, if he could arrange a meal that would cost between $3,000 and $5,000. Why?

According to one source, Mr. Claiborne, at a recent charity auction, bid for and won a meal for two at any restaurant honoring the American Express card. His choice of a dining companion was Pierre Franey, a writing colleague and a former chef at the now-defunct Le Pavillon restaurant in New York.

Mr. Lahana, rejecting the thought of a truly serious meal for a mere $3,000, decided that something might be possible at the $4,000 figure. He was, he says, unaware of Mr. Claiborne's status in the world of food.

He contacted Mr. Claiborne in Brussels, suggested a meal based on wines and inspired by the cuisine of Mr. Lahana's native Aquitaine, and added that the bill would come to 17,600 francs. Mr. Claiborne agreed last Wednesday and ordered the meal for Sunday.

It was, says Mr. Lahana, something of a challenge.

A glance at the menu indicates why.

The dinner was divided into three major services: it included three soups, three grand entrees, three cold meats, three warm meats, three entremets de sel, three entremets de sucre, and patisseries, sweets and fruit.

To begin with, a kilo of beluga caviar. Then, the first service, which led off with three soups: consommé essence of wild duck, germiny and crème andalouse. This was followed by a tartelette de Montglas—made from foie gras, pickled tongue, truffles and mushrooms, flavored with Madeira—a parfait of sweetbreads and a tartelette of mousse of quail.

Next came oysters with white butter, a gratin de homard and red mullet.

And then a filet of chicken, a filet of beef and a chartreuse of partridge, followed by a choice of sherbets. To cool off.

The second service led off with a brochette of ortolans, followed by a veal and kidney dish and an aiguillette—thin slices—of wild duck.

Then Pommes Anna and Puree Rachel, truffles de Sarlat and an aspic de foie gras of goose.

And a salmis of pheasant with nuts.

Oh yes, a charlotte glacée with strawberries, followed by a floating island pudding and a poire Alma.

And the third service? Pastries, candy and fruit.

No cheese? The subject was not mentioned by Mr. Lahana.

But there were wines. Such wines, in fact, that Mr. Lahana said that the price of the meal was based on the wines rather than the food. Most, he said, are so rare that they cannot be purchased save at private auctions. The price of one wine alone—an 1835 Madeira—would, according to Mr. Lahana, be equal at auction to the price of the entire meal.

That said, there were the wines: for starters, a Champagne Comtesse Marie de France Cuvée Denis 1966, then with the first service a Château Latour 1918, a Montrachet du Baron Thenard 1969, and a Mouton Rothschild 1929. With the second service, a Château Lafite 1947, a Pétrus 1961, a Romanée Conti 1929 and a Château Yquem 1928. The third service: an 1835 Madeira, an 1865 Calvados and a Cognac Reserve de Denis hors d'age.

The chef suggested a meal based on wine and inspired by the cuisine of his native Aquitaine, and added that the bill would come to 17,600 francs. Mr. Claiborne agreed and ordered the meal for Sunday.

According to Mr. Lahana, the quantity presented would have sufficed for eight persons. Three waiters devoted themselves to the meal, and in the kitchen five chefs labored to put it together. Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Franey occupied space in the restaurant that on ordinary nights accommodates 14 persons, dined off Mr. Lahana's own family silverware and drank from Baccarat crystal glasses.

As might be expected, Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Franey did not eat everything set before them. They did, however, taste each dish and, says Mr. Lahana, ate quite heartily as a whole. They also tasted all the wines and liqueurs.

And who ate the rest? It is the custom, said Mr. Lahana, that leftovers go to the maitre d'hôtel. In past years, when such a meal was prepared, it was not meant to be gobbled up entirely but instead simply tasted.

Such was the case this time around. Mr. Lahana himself, and the rest of his staff, finished off the banquet. They enjoyed it, he said.

So did Mr. Claiborne. He telephoned next day from Sweden, to say that he not only had enjoyed the meal but that he had digested it perfectly.

Associated Press.

ON THE ALERT—Soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola patrol a main street in downtown Luanda after proclamation of a "people's republic."

New Government In Angola Repels Attack on Capital

From Wire Dispatches

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 12—Troops of the two-day-old Marxist government in Luanda today fought off nearby attackers attempting to use mortars to blast their way into this seaside capital and establish their own regime.

Portugal relinquished sovereignty over the oil-producing West African nation Tuesday. A civil war has been raging among three rival guerrilla groups and it is estimated that more than 30,000 persons have been killed this year.

The Soviet Union, Brazil and East European nations recognized the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which has declared a "people's republic" of Angola and named its leader, Agostinho Neto, as President. The United States and Britain declined to recognize the Luanda régime.

The United States intends to withhold recognition from the MPLA and favors negotiations for a transitional, representative government, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said last night in Pittsburgh.

Meanwhile, MPLA sources said about 1,200 Cuban troops arrived Monday at Luanda to bolster the MPLA defenses. About 600 Cubans have been fighting alongside the Soviet-backed army as instructors in addition to an estimated 1,000 Cubans who arrived in Luanda about a month ago.

The sources also said the Mozambique government has sent about 250 guerrillas to help the MPLA Army.

Shelling at Quifangondo, 12 miles north of the capital, erupted today as the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) attempted to take the city by crossing the Bengo River.

The attack was repulsed, MPLA military sources said, and the capital began returning to normal after the independence celebrations yesterday.

The FNLA and another group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), are determined to oust the Communist-backed MPLA government, using superior forces, arms and firearms. The two groups set up their own governments in the southern farming town of Nova Lisboa, now renamed Huambo.

In its first radio broadcasts, heard at Windhoek, South-West Africa (Namibia), the Huambo regime said 20,000 persons were killed this week in fighting throughout the country, most of them during the battle near Luanda, a city of 550,000.

Another FNLA-UNITA drive toward the capital is moving from the south, led by an armored column commanded by 1,500 white mercenaries and former Portuguese Army officers. It has captured four towns, including the country's major port, Lobito.

Diplomatic sources in Luanda said the column, advancing from Porto Amboim, 150 miles to the south, was headed initially for Dondo, east of the capital and the control point for Luanda's hydro-electric power supply.

The sources said the FNLA was in mortar range of water supplies in the north and the fall of Dondo would leave the MPLA at the mercy of its enemies. Zaire is organizing a build up of U.S. and West European weapons for the FNLA-UNITA forces.

UPI.

Andrei Sakharov

Moscow Bars Visa for Oslo To Sakharov

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (WP).—Soviet authorities today rejected dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov's request for permission to go to Norway next month to accept the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Sakharov said he was told by officials at the Moscow visa office that his application had been denied on the ground that he possessed state secrets resulting from his work as a nuclear scientist. The physicist replied that he regarded the rejection as "insulting" in its suggestion that he might commit treason.

It was not clear today whether another Russian, Leonid Kantorovich, would be allowed to pick up the Nobel Prize in economics he won last month. The award to Mr. Kantorovich has not been criticized.

With today's action, the Russians are evidently prepared to withstand any amount of criticism in the West accusing them of violating the spirit of the European security accords signed last summer in Helsinki—which Moscow itself first proposed and has since repeatedly said it would respect.

The Helsinki issue arose because in its citation to Mr. Sakharov the Nobel committee specifically referred to the agreement, noting that "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" is an essential part of overall security.

Moscow, on the other hand, is certain to portray all criticism of its move as interference in its

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Cease-Fire Violations Continue

Beirut Accepts French Mediation Bid

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Premier Rashid Karami's Cabinet agreed today to accept a proposed French diplomatic initiative to mediate a settlement to Lebanon's civil war between Moslems and Christians.

A wave of kidnappings and scattered gunfire, meanwhile, kept tension high in Beirut although the latest 11-day-old cease-fire was considered to be holding despite the violations.

The Cabinet's assent appeared to be a compromise reached after a lengthy meeting at the presidential palace. Mr. Karami had originally been cold to the French offer when it was made last month because he did not want to "internationalize" Lebanon's problems.

His acceptance appeared to be a concession to his main political rival, Christian President Suleiman Frangieh, who has been equally uncomfortable with the Syrian mediation that Mr. Karami has encouraged.

The text of the Cabinet announcement accepting the mediation was guarded. It said that the Cabinet "discussed the French intention to send a special delegation to Lebanon" and that "agreement was reached on the principle of this in view of the traditional friendship between the two countries."

Ex-Prime Minister Cited

Sources in Paris said that the French government plans to send former Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville to Lebanon as a mediator.

France, the former mandate power in Lebanon, is the third international party to try to negotiate peace in Beirut. Syria has been largely responsible for negotiating most of the many cease-fires since April. A papal envoy, Paolo Cardinal Bertoli, is also in Beirut on a Vatican peace initiative.

There was no immediate indication when the French delegation would arrive, or, given the Moslem misgivings, what it could realistically hope to achieve.

New Beirut Twists In Tale of Traveler

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (WP).—Months of fighting have brought about some new twists to the legendary commercial instincts of the Lebanese, who pride themselves on being the descendants of ancient Phoenician traders.

Consider the case of a foreign traveler:

His hotel did not want to honor his internationally recognized credit card for an amount in excess of $500.

At the airport, an employee of a Western European airline, chastised for servicing a Leb-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

France Plans to Strengthen Conventional Defense Forces

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said tonight that France would no longer depend completely on its nuclear force for defense and intended to strengthen its conventional forces to prepare for local conflicts, especially in the Mediterranean.

In a lengthy talk on television concerning defense policy, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing indicated that under the Gaullists France had become the world's third-ranking nuclear power—"easily ahead of the British"—and that time had come for a new defense dimension.

The day of the "great Continental European war" was probably past, he said, and France now needs more flexibility. He said it was wrong to reason—"as do some specialists"—that a future European conflict would automatically escalate into nuclear warfare.

Citing the Soviet Union, China, the United States and West Germany, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that all the great powers were increasing their forces and their flexibility and that France could not afford to do less.

Future conflicts, he said, were likely to be "medium-sized," and represent limited threats to French interests or possessions. "We must have the appropriate means to act decisively," he said, "to defend our borders or our overseas departments—conflicts will not necessarily follow the line of cleavage of the cold war."

'Simplistic Idea'

He said that "the simplistic idea that we could concentrate all our means on the final phase of nuclear warfare and have behind it a military machine more or less skeletal is unrealistic."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks tonight were his broadest on defense policy since taking office and his first since March. They indicated a further shift from Gaullist military thinking based on massive nuclear retaliation, and follow U.S. defense changes toward a more flexible defense policy that had been supported by former U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

"We need a certain equilibrium between conventional forces and nuclear forces," he said.

One specific change he mentioned was to abandon plans for building nine new strategic missile silos in the Plateau d'Albion in southern France, and to freeze the present silo number at 18. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said nuclear submarines represented France's best strategic weapon because of their mobility.

Another change he stressed was to "develop our naval presence in the Mediterranean." France will transfer two aircraft carriers and support vessels from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, he said, making France, "outside of the Soviet Union and the United States, the first naval power in the Mediterranean."

Finnish-Soviet Visa Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Finland has become the third Western country—after the United States and France—to secure multiple exit and re-entry visas for its correspondents in Moscow, as envisaged under the European Security Document.

Ford Aides To Leave for China Monday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—President Ford's trip to China is going along as scheduled, according to press secretary Ron Nessen, and an advance team is scheduled to go there next week.

Mr. Nessen stressed that the President expects and plans to go to China as continuing questions were raised about the status of the journey.

Mr. Nessen said the advance team will be departing on Monday, after Mr. Ford returns from a weekend economic summit meeting near Paris.

Douglas Retires From Supreme Court at 77

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Associate Justice William Douglas retired from the Supreme Court today because of ill health, ending the longest tenure in the court's history.

Justice Douglas, 77, said he would leave the bench immediately because "I have been unable to shoulder my full share of the burden." He suffered a stroke on Dec. 31.

He served 36 years on the court, longer than any man before, making his mark as a dissenter, as a civil libertarian and as a figure of controversy for his private life.

Twice there have been moves in the House to impeach him as a justice—the most recent led by Gerald Ford when the President was a member of the House.

Ends Speculation

It was to President Ford that Justice Douglas submitted his retirement letter, ending months of speculation that he would not step down until after the next election, in the hope that someone other than Mr. Ford would appoint his successor.

"I hereby retire at the close of this day from regular active service as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States," he wrote.

Mr. Ford's response was a letter of praise and "warm admiration" for the man he tried to have impeached five years ago. The impeachment effort never got beyond a special House committee.

The Douglas retirement gives Mr. Ford his first appointment to the Supreme Court. Four of the nine justices were appointed by former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Ford's coming appointment means that a majority of the court will have been named by a Republican president.

The White House press secretary, Ron Nessen, said he had no information about a nomination to the court vacancy.

Justice Douglas

With Justice Douglas ill and frequently absent from the bench, there had been speculation for months about possible successors. One name that figured in the guessing on Capitol Hill was that of Carla Hills, now secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Chief Justice Warren Burger said Justice Douglas's retirement ended a unique career that spanned the service of five chief justices "and sets a record that may never be equaled."

Justice Douglas was on the bench today after being hospitalized twice in the last two weeks. He left about 30 minutes before the court recessed for lunch.

He wrote the President that he had hoped to be able to continue as a justice. "I have learned, however, after these last two months, that it would be inadvisable for me to attempt to carry on the duties required of a member of the court," he wrote.

Sees It as 'Condemnation' of Israel

Kissinger Denounces UN Vote on Zionism

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today denounced the United Nations General Assembly vote equating Zionism with racism as a "moral condemnation of the state of Israel and not simply an abstract vote on Zionism."

Speaking at a news conference in Pittsburgh, his first statement since the vote yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said the UN decision would make settlement of the Middle East problem more difficult. "The linkage of Zionism and racism smacks of practices it would be better for mankind to forget."

[The Soviet press agency Tass tonight hailed the resolution on Zionism and said Zionism is racism of the same kind practiced in Hitler's Germany, the Associated Press reported. A long commentary by the Soviet agency called the action "a logical and just condemnation of the militant Zionist doctrine of racial supremacy, an ideology which is embodied in the aggressive expansionist policies of the Israeli ruling circles."]

Mr. Kissinger called the resolution "extremely unhelpful and highly irresponsible." He said it added to "tensions and rifts and . . . distrust," and hinted that the United States might consider retaliation against countries that voted for it. He said the votes would be considered individually before any decision.

His implied threat was at variance with the position taken today by American officials who have argued that American assistance programs are based on U.S. national interests, which continue despite the vote.

Mr. Kissinger himself sounded a note of caution on applying economic sanctions to individual countries or to the UN itself.

"There was a very large number of countries voting for the resolution," the secretary said, "so that the decision to apply economic sanctions to them would be a major decision in our foreign policy."

He said later: "We are disappointed by their votes. We ask them to keep in mind that a continuation of these votes must have an impact on our bilateral and multilateral relationships. But we also will keep in mind that we have long-term obligations and that we will not be driven by the emotions of the day."

At the White House, officials said no decisions had been reached on what to do, but they said they believed that retaliation by withholding aid to Arab countries involved in the Middle East conflict would only play into the hands of those who wish to destabilize the region. White House spokesman Ron Nessen said President Ford "will be assessing possible courses of action."

As for the UN, Mr. Kissinger conceded that hopes for the international organization were exaggerated in the past, but "we must not now swing to the other extreme of not realizing some of the benefits that the United Nations, with all of its failings, still has for the United States.... We have to keep the American reaction in some balance."

But, he added, the sort of "arbitrary action" exhibited by the vote "is bound to have serious consequences for the relationship of the United States to the United Nations and for its viability as a world organization."

At the UN, the president of the General Assembly yesterday foresaw adverse consequences of the assembly's action against Zionism, called the promoters extremists and called for a reversal.

Although he is also Premier of Luxembourg, Gaston Thorn issued his statement in his capacity of presiding officer of the 142-nation assembly that adopted the resolution Monday night.

Another Premier in New York on a visit, Olof Palme of Sweden, said at a news conference, "I'm afraid the resolution may be the start of a period of trouble for

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NYSE Tables Are Delayed

The IHT regrets that due to transmission difficulties it is not possible to print the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

Restaurant Bomb Hurts 8 in London

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—A terrorist bomb exploded at a London restaurant tonight, injuring at least eight persons, police reported.

The blast, at Scott's, was directly opposite another restaurant in Mayfair attacked by bombers Oct. 29. Twenty-eight persons were injured in that explosion.

The area where the bombs exploded houses many diplomatic missions—including the U.S. Embassy, about 200 yards from the scene of tonight's explosion, which was the latest in a campaign of bombings in and around London that began Aug. 27.

Associated Press.

HOSPITAL CALL—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro arrives at Gen. Franco's hospital yesterday after the latest setback.

Franco Suffers Another Crisis; Bleeding Halted

MADRID, Nov. 12 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco slipped into his gravest crisis in a month today with a new outbreak of hemorrhaging of the digestive tract.

After hours of treatment, doctors reported that the bleeding had stemmed, at least temporarily. But they called the 82-year-old chief of state's condition the gravest yet.

A medical bulletin reported at 9 p.m., "There have been no clinical or analytical signs of persistence of digestive hemorrhage."

The doctors said that the hemorrhaging was accompanied by increased congestion in Gen. Franco's right lung, a possible symptom of heart failure. Private medical sources said that the congestion could also be caused by uremic poisoning.

Gen. Franco was on a defibrillator machine to shock his heart back to normal, a pump-like machine to help his blood flow, a kidney machine to help cleanse the blood and a respirator to aid his breathing against the lung congestion.

The Generalissimo's 30-man medical team rushed to La Paz Hospital in the early morning hours and brought the bleeding under control with medication rather than undertake a third surgery in 10 days.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Colonial Ties 'Ran Much Deeper'

Portugal Feels Angola Loss More Keenly Than the Others

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Portugal has given independence to Angola, one of its colonies for almost 500 years, but never has that land seemed so close.

Angola, which became independent Tuesday, is the subject of heated table conversations, long press reports and street demonstrations.

The emotion clearly runs much deeper than in the days after independence was granted Portugal's other African colonies: Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, the Cape Verde Islands and the islands of Sao Tome and Principe.

Angola has always been something special for the Portuguese. Even during the long, unpopular colonial wars, they would rally around and chant, "Angola e Nossa"—"Angola is Ours."

'Much Deeper'

"The ties ran much deeper than any of us believed," commented a white woman, a journalist who was born in Angola and calls herself an Angolan.

Family, cultural and economic relations were much stronger with Angola than with the other colonies.

For one thing, there were more Portuguese in Angola than in the other colonies. Nobody knows how many, but estimates run at about 800,000, a large number for this nation of about 8 million persons. It is easy to meet Portuguese whose families have lived in Angola for four or five generations, clinging to their music, their language and their food and wines.

In Mozambique, the influence of South Africa, Rhodesia and Britain was strong, and only a few hardy Portuguese settled in the inhospitable territories of Guinea and Cape Verde.

Angola was different, rich in oil and other minerals and with good farm and grazing land. So the Portuguese went there to stay.

Major Exodus

But the continued violence in Angola among rival nationalist movements has forced a major exodus from Angola to Portugal. More than 300,000 persons—whites, blacks and mulattoes—have flocked here in the last six months.

The refugees are everywhere in Lisbon. They can be seen in the small boarding houses and in the luxury hotels, where they wait for some kind of housing. They gather in groups in hotel lobbies and cafes to see telecasts from Angola.

Most say they want to go back to Angola. They are generally a bitter and unhappy lot who left most of their goods behind and who feel there is no future for them here.

They blame the left-wing military leaders for their misfortune, accusing them of favoring the pro-Soviet Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in pre-independence days and of not demanding guarantees for the white population.

Political Result

Because of the strong emotions involved, the political repercussions over Angola are likely to reverberate here for some time.

The issue has caused a new split in the already badly divided military leadership and raised the possibility of a government crisis.

The key question in recent months was whom to recognize as the new leaders in Angola. Until two months ago, the pro-Communist regime here clearly favored the Popular Movement.

But the new government, dominated by Socialists and democrats, insisted that, since the independence accords of last January were signed with the three nationalist movements, the three should form a government of national unity.

But for most Portuguese, Angolan independence is more than a political struggle for power.

A young secretary put it this way: "It's all very sad. Now that Angola is gone, my country seems so small and unimportant."

Lisbon March Is Staged for Pay Increase

LISBON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—About 20,000 Communist-led construction workers marched in protest against the Socialist-dominated government today to press for higher pay.

The economic discontent paralleled dissension in the government and military, with the Communists, extreme leftists and radical soldiers lined up against the pro-government Socialists, left-of-center Popular Democrats and the military moderates.

The Labor Ministry closed for the day to avoid confrontations with the construction workers, on the third day of their strike.

[Reuters reported that about 150 members of the Constituent Assembly were trapped inside the Government Palace tonight by the workers.]

Four Bombings

Bombings have become a near daily occurrence and four more explosions occurred today.

In Lisbon, a garbage collector was in serious condition at a hospital after a grenade he found in the trash exploded in his hands.

The leftist newspaper Republica was fire-bombed but there were no injuries and there was little damage.

To the north, in Portugal's second largest city of Oporto, a bomb completely destroyed the furniture store of a Communist militant. Another smaller bomb was thrown at the Communist party headquarters in Vila Nova de Famalicao, 350 kilometers north of Lisbon, in the third such attack this year.

Meanwhile, the military committee of the ruling Revolutionary Council went into session as discontent rose in the ranks of the armed forces stemming from Communist and extreme leftist agitation.

Security Chiefs

The committee includes the army, navy, air force and military security chiefs as well as the commanders of the central and southern regions and the Lisbon air region.

The independent newspaper Expresso published an interview with representatives of the extreme left in which they called for the "total dissolution" of the armed forces and creation of revolutionary forces.

Expresso also quoted the leftists as saying they wanted to create a revolutionary force like the Russian Army during the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

Expresso also quoted several members of the Revolutionary Council as saying the Communists and extreme leftists were trying to replace non-Communist officers and sergeants with others who would go along with the transformation of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, nearly all officers in the largest paratroop base in the country walked out.

In a statement saying they refused to be "conscious instruments of the complete degradation of military institutions," 123 of the 125 officers stationed at Tancos Air Base, 129 kilometers north of Lisbon, abandoned their unit yesterday and asked for reassignment.

United Press International.

AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE—Tents and Moroccan marchers still remain in the Spanish Sahara desert.

Boumedienne Sends Message

Algeria Moves to Forestall Spain-Morocco Sahara Deal

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, (Nov. 12 (NYT).—President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria sent an urgent message today to the Spanish government in an apparent effort to avert a possible agreement by Spain to hand over Spanish Sahara to Morocco.

The message, brought from Algiers by Spanish Ambassador Jose Ramon Sobredo, was delivered to Premier Carlos Arias Navarro while Spanish, Moroccan and Mauritanian delegations were continuing their talks close by the Premier's office.

This was the second time that Algeria has intervened urgently to checkmate Morocco's claims to Spanish Sahara. Tension between Morocco and Algeria began to build up two weeks ago when an Algerian delegation arrived here in the midst of talks that appeared to be leading to an agreement.

The Algerians were believed to have threatened to go to war if the principle of self-determination, as advanced by Spain, for the Saharan population was not respected and the Moroccans with the Mauritanians simply allowed to make good their long-standing claims.

Held March

The Algerian intervention then was a major factor in breaking off the talks. The angered Moroccans then proceeded to stage their march of hundreds of thousands of civilians into the Spanish Sahara and tension increased as Spain announced it would oppose the march by force. After camping in front of Spanish mine fields for several days, the marchers were recalled by King Hassan II on Sunday after he had received a special Spanish envoy. Moroccan officials let it be known that an "understanding" had been reached with Spain although no statement came from the Spanish side to confirm this interpretation.

With tension suddenly reduced and renewed expressions of friendship coming from both sides the King followed up the withdrawal by sending a delegation headed by Premier Ahmed Osman here yesterday. The talks got down to details this morning and proceeded until late into the afternoon. Last night, a Mauritanian delegation arrived.

A legal obstacle to a decisive move by the Spanish government was removed last night when the Cortes (parliament) approved a bill authorizing the government to take all measures it deems necessary to decolonize the Spanish Sahara.

The Spanish Army in the Sahara has virtually abandoned the largest part of the Sahara and has taken positions around El Aiun and the area close to the Moroccan frontier. Regular Moroccan forces are believed to be stationed in the northeast and are having to contend, not with the Spanish, but with an Algerian-backed and armed liberation front known as Polisario.

It has been suggested here that one way for Spain to try to satisfy the contradictory pressures on it and to meet commitments to the Saharan population and to the UN would be to stage a referendum in which persons identified as Saharans and now living in Morocco would be allowed to vote under UN auspices. It is not certain, however, that this would settle the problem for Polisario and Algeria, which are in effect seeking an independent Sahara.

Moscow Refuses Sakharov Visa to Receive Nobel Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

internal affairs and that, according to the Russians, violates the Helsinki spirit too.

Although Mr. Sakharov can still appeal the ruling, it seems likely that the matter is now closed as far as the Soviet leadership is concerned. There is a chance, however, that authorities may permit his wife, Yelena Bonner, who is in Italy recovering from eye surgery, to extend her stay in the West and deliver a speech for the physicist at the award ceremony in Oslo Dec. 10.

Mrs. Sakharov's visa has already been extended once. Allowing her to stay on would represent something of a compromise by the Kremlin and take part of the sting out of the decision disclosed today.

Another possibility is that the Norwegian government will decide to stage a ceremony at its embassy in Moscow—which the Swedish government refused to do in 1970 when Alexander Solzhenitsyn was unable to travel to Stockholm to collect his prize for literature.

[In Florence, Mrs. Sakharov said today that the Soviet denial of travel permission for her husband was a challenge to world public opinion. "The denial of a visa is an affront to my husband and to the Nobel committee and a challenge to world public opinion," she told reporters.]

Norwegian sources said such an action by Oslo would require distinct political courage, as it would be a rebuke to the Russians, who share a northern border and the strategic Barents Sea with Norway.

In Oslo, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said his government regretted the Soviet decision.

The Soviet decision was not surprising. From almost the moment the prize was announced last month, Moscow has been attacking Mr. Sakharov in the press and portraying the award as an affront to the Kremlin. The physicist has been assailed as a "reactionary" about to receive payment for his opposition to the policies of his own land.

Mr. Sakharov privately acknowledged a few weeks ago that there was little chance he would be permitted to go. Nevertheless, he was clearly disappointed today and bitterly angry.

In a conversation with reporters, he dismissed the "secrecy" issue as a pretext and said the Soviet Union was deliberately "challenging world public opinion" with an act "damaging to the cause of international détente."

Also today, the Russians disclosed that Vladimir Maximov, a dissident writer currently living in Paris, had been deprived of his Soviet citizenship for "actions harming the prestige of the Soviet Union." Mr. Maximov left Moscow in March, 1974, on a year's visa but quickly became involved in émigré activities. He is now editor of the new magazine Kontinent, published in West Germany and featuring the work of many prominent Russian writers, most of them now living in the West.

Revoking the citizenship of Soviet citizens has been done before in the case of leading dissidents such as Zhores Medvedev, the geneticist, and Valery Chalidze, a human-rights activist and writer.

Regret in Oslo

OSLO, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The Norwegian Nobel committee today expressed its regret that the Soviet government had refused Mr. Sakharov permission to travel to Oslo to get his prize.

Tim Greve, director of the Nobel Institute here, said plans to hold the ceremonies would go on as scheduled, despite the Soviet refusal to issue Mr. Sakharov a visa.

Mr. Greve did not elaborate on the plans and did not mention whether the prize and $143,000 in cash would be picked up by the laureate's wife, or would be awarded to Mr. Sakharov in a ceremony at the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow. Sources close to the committee said, however, that it would be quite unlikely that the embassy would be involved in such a ceremony. "The committee is not speaking on behalf of the Norwegian government," one source said.

Vatican May Revise Papal Election Plan

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The Vatican announced today that it will publish tomorrow an important document, which Vatican sources said was expected to concern long-awaited reforms of papal election procedures.

The present Pontiff, 78-year-old Pope Paul VI, announced more than two years ago that he intended to overhaul the election procedure to make the conclave which will vote for his successor more representative of the Roman Catholic Church as a whole.

Kissinger Denounces UN Vote As 'Condemnation' of Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

the United Nations." He did not elaborate.

[In Jerusalem, young people demonstrating against the General Assembly's resolution today took down the UN flag from the world organization's Jerusalem building. The protesters were part of a crowd of several hundred young men and women who chanted slogans calling on the UN to move out of the city, Reuters reported.]

Italy's Communists Dissent

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP).—Italy's Communist party, the largest in the West, disagreed with Soviet policy today and dissociated itself from the General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Unità, newspaper of the Italian party, declared its "dissent" from the resolution, which was sponsored by Arab nations and Cuba and endorsed by the Soviet bloc. "For reasons of principle, we do not accept the equation between Zionism and racism," Unità said.

While the resolution drew broad criticism in the United States and the Senate called for reassessment of U.S. participation in the UN, the U.S. ambassador to the world organization said in an NBC-TV interview today that "we will never withdraw" from the UN.

Ambassador Daniel Moynihan, who delivered a fiery speech against the resolution when it was passed Monday, cautioned, "We don't want to get so mad about this thing that we forget where our interests are."

In Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin called an emergency meeting of major world Jewish organization leaders to fight the UN condemnation of Zionism.

The open stand of Italy's Communists against the resolution contrasted with the lack of public comment from the Vatican.

The Vatican daily Osservatore Romano and the Vatican radio reported the vote and international reaction but abstained from editorial comment. Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini said simply that the prominence the Vatican daily gave to international criticisms indicated Vatican disapproval.

Cologne Station Bombed

COLOGNE, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in a locker at Cologne's main railroad station early today, police reported. There were no casualties but considerable damage was done to the luggage office.

Beirut Backs French Offer On Mediation

(Continued from Page 1)

anese who butted into a long line, replied to the Paris-bound passenger: "If you are not happy, just leave Lebanon." He added: "And if you still want to make trouble, come back of the counter and I'll fix you."

The employee's superior took a fellow passenger aside and apologized. "You know," he said, "we don't know what these people are doing when they are not at work." The strong suggestion was that the surly employee was a gunman for one of Lebanon's many private armies.

Then the passenger, whose apartment had been burned and looted in the fighting, arrived at the immigration service with a new passport. The passenger explained that unfortunately the entry visa was in the old passport that had disappeared.

He said his embassy had assured him the airport immigration service would be most understanding. To be sure, that was two weeks ago when the fighting was still on and Lebanese officials at their jobs as rare as rain on a Beirut summer's day.

"If you want to leave Lebanon, it will cost you a £250 Lebanese fine," the airline employee said. That meant more roughly $110. Such was the "generous suggestion" of Inspector Shehade, head of the airport immigration service.

The passenger asked for the inspector's first name. "You don't need that," the airline employee said. "He's the only immigration inspector by that name at the airport."

Reluctantly, the passenger agreed to pay, but did ask for a receipt. "No receipt," said the immigration man. "But that's outright theft," said the passenger. "Do you want to leave?" the immigration man asked.

Arab Unit Denial On U.S. Spending

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 12 (AP).—The Arab League spent $677,620 in the United States during a 3 1/2-year period, a league official said this week in answer to U.S. Jewish claims that the Arabs are spending millions to weaken U.S. support for Israel.

Ambassador Amin Hilmy, the league's observer at the UN, said at a news conference that U.S. Justice Department auditors had examined the league's accounts last week and verified the $677,620 figure for the period from 1973 through the first half of this year.

Mr. Hilmy provided the figures in denying a claim made last week by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which said the Arab nations were spending $30 million annually in the United States and that a $15-million increase had been authorized.

Prague Will Ease Foreign Trading

PRAGUE, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Foreign firms are to be allowed to have direct business representation in Czechoslovakia, probably beginning in January.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told the Federal Assembly yesterday that, in line with the Helsinki cooperation agreement, the government had approved principles which would enable firms to set up their own trade representation here.

At present foreign firms have to operate through Czechoslovak agencies, except for a few special arrangements with large international companies.

Israeli Official's Killer Gets 25-Year Term

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—David Protter, 26, former security guard at the Israeli Consulate here, was convicted today of murdering an Israeli official during a day-long siege of the consulate last April and was jailed for 25 years.

The total sentences against Protter, who faced 67 charges, amounted to 59 years. But Judge Petrus Cillie, passing judgment after a Supreme Court trial of more than four weeks, said some of the sentences would run concurrently.

Protter, an Israeli, was found guilty of murdering security official Giora Raviv, but the judge said there were extenuating circumstances that ruled out the death sentence.

133d SALT Meeting

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators continued the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today, the 133d encounter since the latest round began Nov. 21, 1972.

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.....GEORGE V..... FLASH.....

—During President Gerald Ford's visit to Paris on November 15th and 16th the headquarters of the White House will be at the George V and 300 journalists will be at the hotel on these dates.

—Robert Ricci, President of Nina Ricci "Couture and Perfumes," will soon open a beautiful "deluxe Boutique" in the George V on the corner of Rue Pierre-Ier de Serbie and the Avenue George V. Alain Demachy will be responsible for the interior decoration and no expense (five million Francs) has been spared to make this Boutique the most fashionable in Paris.

—André Jarrot, Ministre de la Qualité de la Vie, conferred the Cross of the Légion d'Honneur for military and civilian services on André Sonier, General Manager of the hotel.

—The next meeting and cocktail party of Broom's Club will be held in the Salon de la Paix of the hotel on the 20th of November to celebrate St. Andrew's Day with the "Highlanders Dancers".

UPI.

Malcolm Fraser

Mrs. Gandhi Rebuffed on Constitution

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.—The Supreme Court of India, in a rebuff to the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, refused today to consider a government challenge to its two-year-old ruling restricting Parliament's powers to amend the constitution.

In another development, official sources announced the release of Jayaprakash Narayan, a prominent opposition leader jailed at the start of a political crackdown five months ago. He was the first political leader to be paroled or released since the start of the emergency.

Chief Justice A.N. Ray disbanded a full 13-man bench he had convened to review the court's 1973 ruling that Parliament could not change the basic features of the 25-year-old constitution.

The court heard two days of arguments from foes of Mrs. Gandhi, who opposed a review of the earlier ruling, and from government officials, who said a review was essential to clarify Parliament's powers.

The court decision rekindled speculation that Mrs. Gandhi might call a constituent assembly to give the constitution a drastic overhaul.

Chief Justice Ray gave no reasons for the court's decision but implied it might reconsider the matter later.

Ruling on Mrs. Gandhi

Five days ago a five-justice panel from the Supreme Court overturned Mrs. Gandhi's conviction of illegal campaign practices by upholding the legality of retroactive legislation Parliament passed in August removing the offenses for which she was convicted from the election law.

The court ruled that the rewriting of the election law, even retroactively, was within Parliament's powers. But it struck down a constitutional amendment that Parliament passed in August to take away from the courts the right to review challenges to the election of a prime minister.

The judges ruled that the amendment altered a basic feature of the constitution by striking a blow against the concept of free and fair elections and interfering with the concept of distribution of powers among the judiciary, legislature and executive.

Meanwhile, Mr. Narayan, a prominent Indian opposition leader arrested at the start of a national crackdown five months ago, was paroled.

A brief official announcement today gave no details about the release of the 73-year-old disciple of independence leader Mohandas Gandhi. Authoritative sources said Mr. Narayan had been paroled to receive medical treatment.

The terms of his parole were not disclosed. The sources said he had been released in Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab State, 150 miles north of New Delhi, where he had been detained.

Mr. Narayan has been in poor health since early last year, when he was operated on for removal of the prostate gland.

Elections Set Dec. 13

Australia Cabinet Is Named; Whitlam Backed in Protests

CANBERRA, Nov. 12 (AP).—The installed caretaker Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, today named a new Australian Cabinet as thousands of citizens marched in four cities to support ousted Labor party Prime Minister Gough Whitlam.

Mr. Fraser announced today that the general elections will be held on Dec. 13.

Mr. Whitlam appeared outside Parliament House here and told a crowd of 2,000 supporters that his dismissal by the governor-general, Sir John Kerr, yesterday "makes a travesty of parliamentary democracy in Australia."

While Mr. Whitlam spoke, about 2,000 longshoremen and shipyard workers marched through Sydney and invaded the Sydney Stock Exchange, scuffling with police.

Demands Chanted

The pro-Labor demonstrators chanted demands for Mr. Whitlam's reinstatement as prime minister. No arrests were made.

On the floor of the exchange, stocks dropped significantly today.

Meanwhile, Mr. Fraser and his new government remained in conference in Parliament House while supporters of Mr. Whitlam chanted outside.

Mr. Fraser, a conservative landowner from the state of Victoria, has agreed not to initiate any new policy moves before the elections for the Senate and House are held.

Calls for a general strike spread across Australia as trade unionists reacted with dismay to Mr. Whitlam's dismissal, the first time a governor-general has dismissed a prime minister since the Australian states were federated 75 years ago.

In Brisbane, 4,000 demonstrators clashed with police in the main city square.

In Canberra, bus drivers went on strike and, in Melbourne, hundreds of workers marched through the streets, demanding that Queen Elizabeth II dismiss Sir John, the crown's representative in Australia.

Bob Hawke, president of the Australian Labor party and leader of the powerful Australian Council of Trade Unions, renewed an appeal to unionists to keep the demonstrations peaceful.

Thirty labor unions in Melbourne voted for a general strike of 400,000 workers on Friday that is likely to bring the nation's second most populous state, Victoria, to a standstill.

Mr. Fraser and his ministers had to arrange special transportation to government house for the swearing-in by Sir John because government drivers were on strike to protest Mr. Whitlam's removal.

Offices Retained

Under the terms of the interim government, Mr. Whitlam's former ministers will keep their offices and Mr. Whitlam still will reside in the prime minister's lodge.

Mr. Fraser avoided the front door of Parliament House during the day, taking his 15 ministers to the swearing-in ceremony through a side entrance.

Sir John dismissed Mr. Whitlam after the Prime Minister had failed for 28 days to get his 1975-76 budget approved by the opposition-controlled Senate.

Formally Enter Wallace, Shriver Race for 1976

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12 (AP).—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, billing himself as "the people's choice," today officially announced his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination with scorn for his party's leadership and a promise of an active campaign in next year's primaries.

He was the second Democratic candidate this week to formally enter the race. On Monday, Sargent Shriver announced that he would enter the New Hampshire primary and was "in the race to stay." Mr. Shriver, 60, unsucessful candidate for the vice-presidency in 1972, said he would not withdraw if his brother-in-law, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., should seek the party nomination.

Gov. Wallace said, "It is time we offer that great middle class someone they can vote for and not against. With your help, that is what I shall do during this campaign."

The White House bid is Gov. Wallace's fourth. He ran once as an independent.

Ford to Maintain Bush Nomination

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—President Ford's chief spokesman said today that the President will not consider withdrawing the nomination of George Bush to be CIA director.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen was asked by reporters whether Mr. Ford might consider withdrawing the nomination in view of opposition expressed by several members of Congress to Mr. Bush's political background.

The press secretary said Mr. Ford stands by the nomination and repeated the President's comments that Mr. Bush, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, would be a good man for the job.

Supreme Court Will Decide On Bias in Private Schools

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to decide whether private schools may refuse admission to black children because of their race.

The court's action is almost certain to lead to one of the most far-reaching decisions of the year. Private schools for white children were set up throughout the South after public schools were ordered desegregated, and a court decision could either desegregate those schools or spawn many more.

Beyond that, a decision could well affect hundreds of other private schools throughout the country, established for other reasons, by making them liable for any racial discrimination they may practice.

Civil Rights Act.

Technically, the question that the court agreed to consider is whether the current version of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 forbids private schools from discriminating against nonwhites on the basis of race.

The court has never considered the issue. Earlier this year, however, a United States Court of Appeals decided by a vote of 4 to 3 that the law "prohibits the rejection of a black applicant when his qualifications meet all other requirements and race is the only basis for his rejection."

The Supreme Court stepped into the matter at the behest of the parties who lost before the Court of Appeals. Two private elementary schools in northern Virginia, which were accused by parents of two black children of discrimination, were joined in the case by an association of about 300 private schools in the South. Many of those schools, admitting that they discriminate on race, are seeking a declaration that such discrimination is permissible.

At the behest of those who won the main question before the appeals court, the Supreme Court also agreed to consider related issues, including whether attorneys' fees should be awarded to the winning side on the theory that, in winning, that side had vindicated the legal right against discrimination. A theory of law permits attorneys' fees to plaintiffs who successfully vindicate such rights.

Associated Press.

ON TRIAL—Arthur Van Court, a U.S. marshal in Sacramento, Calif., carries the blindfolded Lynette Fromme into court for a brief appearance before the judge Monday.

Miss Fromme Linked to Guns

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 12 (NYT)—A prison worker for the American Civil Liberties Union, purging himself of contempt, testified yesterday that Lynette Fromme, 27, had asked him how to get "a couple of guns" two months before she allegedly tried to assassinate President Ford.

The ACLU aide, Lanier Ramer, took the stand in U.S. District Court during a day in which the crucial question of whether Miss Fromme intended to shoot the President when she drew a gun on him here last Sept. 5 was the central issue.

Mr. Ramer, an assistant with the ACLU's National Prison Project, had been subpoenaed by the prosecution against his will and was found in contempt on Monday by Judge Thomas MacBride for refusing to answer the prosecutor's questions.

Yesterday, according to his two ACLU attorneys, Miss Fromme urged him to testify to avoid a threatened jail sentence. Mr. Ramer said he met Charles Manson, the convicted murderer, of whom Miss Fromme is a follower, while they both were in jail in the 1960s.

Miss Fromme again was carried limp into the courthouse by a U.S. marshal. She wore a blindfold as she had done previously.

Bill to Stiffen Anti-Trust Laws Runs Into an Obstacle in House

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—A major bill to strengthen the anti-trust laws has been dealt a setback despite a surprising alliance forged by the Ford administration and liberal Democrats over the opposition of business groups.

Sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodino jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and all 22 committee Democrats, it would empower the attorney general of each state to seek triple damages from any corporation that has illegally overcharged each of a large number of citizens by a small sum or, say, bread or milk. Tens of millions of dollars, or more, could be at stake in a single suit.

The Rules Committee, supposedly a mere "traffic cop" for legislation, had been expected to clear the Rodino bill to the House floor, partly because of the prestige and size of its sponsorship.

But the Rules Committee voted overwhelmingly last week to shelve the bill. That was "a slap in the face" to Rep. Rodino, said Rep. John Selberling, D-Ohio, the Judiciary Committee member who was to manage the bill on the House floor. The Rules Committee went beyond its "proper role," he said in a telephone interview.

Rodino Criticized

In the aftermath, criticism has been heaped on Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., a Judiciary Committee member, and on Rep. Rodino himself.

Supporters of the bill say the moving force in shelving the bill was the Business Roundtable, which represents 160 bluechip corporations on economic issues. Rep. Selberling said that it put on a "very, very concerted lobbying campaign at the last minute" that aroused a lot of groundless fears in some Rules Committee members. "The largest corporations don't want the anti-trust laws enforced effectively," he charged.

The Business Roundtable treated the identity of its members with "utmost confidentiality" until Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., insisted on disclosure at a hearing before his Anti-Trust Subcommittee.

The firms turned out to include two whose Washington vice-presidents, William Whyte of U.S. Steel and Rodney Markley jr., of Ford Motor Co., are close personal friends of President Ford.

Notice of Mergers

State treble-damage suits are merely one element of the omnibus Senate bill, which the Ford administration has endorsed. Another provision would require large corporations to notify the government 30 days before a major acquisition or merger.

If enacted intact, the bill would strengthen the anti-trust laws more drastically than any measure since the Clayton Act of 1914. President Ford has said that "vigorous anti-trust action must be a part of the effort to promote competition." The bill awaits Senate Judiciary Committee consideration, but its prospects were hurt by the House Rules Committee action.

In a July 7 letter to Sen. Hart, co-sponsor of the bill with Senate minority leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, assistant Attorney General Thomas Kauper translated Mr. Ford's view into an administration endorsement.

Other supporters are two Republican colleagues of Sen. Hart on the Anti-Trust Subcommittee, Sens. Charles Mathias of Maryland and Hiram Fong of Hawaii. The bill is also backed by the Consumer Federation of America and Ralph Nader.

The administration itself proprosed provisions to empower the Justice Department to issue civil subpoenas not merely to corporations, as at present, but also to individuals and to third parties, and to do these things before firms merge. Moreover, the department could investigate anti-trust violations by taking oral testimony and by written interrogatories.

These provisions are embodied in a second Rodino bill that is in a House Judiciary subcommittee he heads. The bill has been "ready to go for six weeks," a Justice Department official complained. Rep. Rodino has "just sat on it," he told a reporter. "Rodino isn't as dedicated as I thought he was."

Anti-Red Speech By Cardinal Gets Pope's Approval

ROME, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI has indicated that he approves recent anti-Communist statements by his Rome vicar which provoked outcries by leftist and some moderate politicians.

Ugo Cardinal Poletti, the papal vicar of Rome, said last week in a Vatican Radio interview that despite the appeal of the Second Vatican Council for respect of political diversity, Roman Catholics could never compromise with the Communists.

"One cannot yield to any compromise for the Christian with those who speak of respecting man but of ignoring God," Cardinal Poletti said. He sparked the controversy last month by saying that "questions of world balance" would be involved if the Communists won control of Rome in next spring's municipal elections.

On Sunday, the Pope told more than 50,000 Romans during a Holy Year mass outside the Basilica of St. John Lateran that the cardinal had justifiably put them "on guard against inadmissible formulas for members of the church community."

Centers in Ulster To Watch Truce Are Shut by Rees

BELFAST, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Britain's top official in Northern Ireland today closed the government's cease-fire incident centers in the province as civilian deaths in six years of violence passed 1,000.

Six deaths by shooting within 36 hours underlined the fact that the cease-fire by the Provisional IRA has not stopped the killing.

Since the violence began six years ago, 1,022 civilians, 340 soldiers, 51 reservists, 58 policemen, and 11 reserve policemen have been killed.

The incident centers were established by Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees to monitor violations of the IRA's cease-fire of Feb. 10 that nominally is still in effect. He said the centers' "usefulness had diminished."

Mr. Rees also released 20 Catholic prisoners held under Northern Ireland's internment laws.

12 Die in Thai Crash

BANGKOK, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Twelve soldiers were killed and 15 injured when a truck carrying 40 soldiers crashed and burned in Kalasin province, about 300 miles northeast of Bangkok, police said.

From the Warren Commission

Evidence of CIA Plots Is Termed Hidden

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—The executive director of the White House commission that investigated the CIA said yesterday that relevant evidence concerning CIA efforts to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro was improperly withheld from the Warren Commission's inquiry into President John Kennedy's assassination.

David Belin, who also served as a staff lawyer on the Warren Commission, told a House subcommittee that the information not only should have been supplied to the Warren Commission but also would probably have triggered "an even broader investigation" of Kennedy's murder than was actually undertaken.

One of the strongest defenders of the Warren Commission's findings, Mr. Belin said he is still convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed the President. But Mr. Belin said that there should have been a more thorough investigation of possible Cuban connections.

There has been speculation ranging all the way from the charge that Mr. Kennedy was killed in retaliation for CIA plotting against Mr. Castro to the allegation that Oswald was the dupe of anti-Castro exiles angry at Mr. Kennedy over the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

'Sordid Chapter'

Mr. Belin called the evidence of CIA involvement in assassination plots against foreign leaders, particularly Mr. Castro, "a very, very sordid chapter in American history" and made clear that he thought it should have been made public months ago.

Mr. Belin said that the vice-chairman, Douglas Dillon, stated publicly that their report would include a section on CIA assassination schemes.

Subsequently, Mr. Belin said, it was decided "not to release those documents."

He emphasized that he was not stating that "Castro was involved" in the Kennedy assassination in any way. But he said evidence of CIA plotting against the Cuban Premier "should have been made available to the Warren Commission."

The former CIA director, Allen Dulles, who served on the Warren Commission, obviously knew about the anti-Castro plots, Mr. Belin agreed. But he said he has been unable to find anyone else who served on the commission or with the commission staff who was told about it.

Documents Release Asked

Mr. Belin also said that all the Warren Commission documents now in the custody of the National Archives should be made public without exception. "I believe the public's right to know far overrides what might be considered breaches of national security," he said.

He added that the release of all the Warren Commission documents would help clear the air, even if it failed to hush all the commission's critics. He also said many of the secret documents turned up by the Rockefeller Commission's investigation could be safely made public.

The next witness, archivist James Rhoads, admitted that the Warren Commission itself never had the proper authority to classify documents to begin with. He maintained that this was simply an oversight in an executive order that President Lyndon Johnson issued. Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., the panel chairman, said that she saw no basis for secrecy for many documents that she said were "classified illegally" by the commission.

Mr. Rhoads promised a special review of the Warren Commission records still under seal—about 10 per cent of the total—but contended that many of them might still be properly kept secret if they were based on classified information supplied by another agency.

"It's the information that's classified, not the documents," Mr. Rhoads said.

The archives' expert in charge of the assassination records, Marion Johnson, acknowledged that "some of them are missing." But he said he had no complete catalogue of the records that somehow disappeared. Mr. Johnson said the missing documents include a Texas attorney general's file and some documents from the commission's correspondence.

Mr. Rhoads promised to supply a report on what records cannot be found.

Mrs. Ford Seen 'Solid Asset' to Husband in Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP).—Betty Ford, often described as one of the most outspoken first ladies, has become one of the most popular of presidents' wives and is "a solid asset" to her husband, the Harris Poll reported this week.

In a survey of 1,519 adults nationwide, the poll said a 60-per-cent majority supported Mrs. Ford when she said she "would not be surprised if her daughter had an affair," with 27 per cent censuring her attitude.

A majority of 64-23 per cent supported Mrs. Ford's statement that if her daughter were having an affair, "she would want to know if the young man were nice or not."

Mrs. Ford's strong endorsement of the equal-rights amendment drew a 70-15-per-cent margin of approval.

The polling organization reported that Mrs. Ford drew strongest support from persons 30 years of age or under and least support from those aged 50 or over.

". . . Mrs. Ford's outspoken statements have won support from those younger and more independent elements in the electorate who are indispensable to her husband in a contest for the White House next fall," the poll concluded.

29 Missing as Vessel Sinks in Lake Superior

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov 12 (AP).—Ships and aircraft crisscrossed the eastern tip of Lake Superior yesterday searching for survivors after the ore carrier Edmund Fitzgerald sank in a storm with 29 crewmen aboard.

No bodies have been found since the vessel disappeared from radar screens Monday in 75-mph winds. Waves on the lake at the time were reported as high as 25 feet. An oil slick, two lifeboats and other debris were found in the area.

Budget Overspent By U.S. Army; Payments Halted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Army suspended payments yesterday to 900 contractors because of a discovery that it had overspent its procurement budget by about $165 million.

The Army default on payments owed to contractors resulted from what an announcement described as "poor accounting controls" by the Army Materiel Command, particularly in the foreign sales of weapons.

As a result of a yearlong audit, the Army has determined that the Army Materiel Command overspent appropriations passed by Congress more than four years ago by at least $165 million. By law, the Army cannot make any further payments out of the overobligated appropriations accounts without congressional approval.

The Army's hope is that Congress will permit it to shift funds from other accounts to pay the overdue bills of the contractors. Congressional sources suggested, however, that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees may be reluctant to authorize such a transfer until the Army comes up with an offical report on its overspending.

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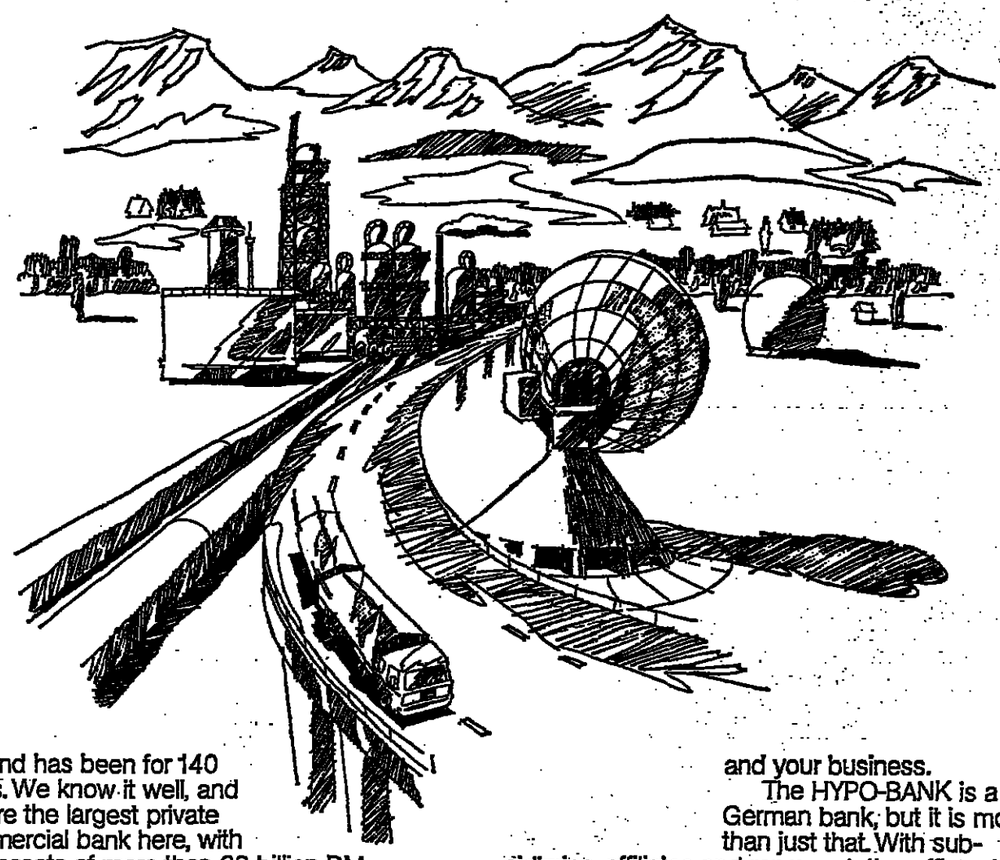

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Obituaries

Clinton P. Anderson, 80; Senator Served in Truman's Cabinet

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 12 (AP).—Clinton P. Anderson, 80, a four-term U.S. senator from New Mexico and Secretary of Agriculture under President Harry S Truman, died yesterday, apparently of a stroke.

The New Mexico Democrat, who had a special interest in conservation and was involved in developing the space program, had been ill since he retired from the Senate in 1972.

Mr. Anderson was born in Centerville, S.D., the son of Swedish immigrants. He attended Dakota Wesleyan University and the University of Michigan and worked as a newspaper reporter. He moved to New Mexico during World War I to recover from tuberculosis.

After becoming managing editor of the Albuquerque Herald, a recurrence of lung trouble in 1923 led him to switch to the insurance business, and by 1925 he owned his own insurance firm.

Mr. Anderson's career in public office began in 1933, when he was appointed state treasurer. In 1940, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served until he was appointed Agriculture Secretary by Truman in 1945.

He resigned from the Cabinet in 1948 to win election to the Senate and remained there until his retirement in December, 1972.

Considered one of the more intellectual members of the Senate, he took a special interest in legislation affecting conservation and environmental protection, the elderly and public policy in the sciences.

As chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, he was instrumental in guiding the nation's space exploration program and in developing the peaceful and military applications of nuclear power.

The physical science laboratory at New Mexico State University bears his name, as does a physics facility at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. He also played a key role in assuring that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would be a civilian agency, subject to scrutiny by the public.

William B. Kouwenhoven

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12 (UPI).—William Bennett Kouwenhoven, 89, the Johns Hopkins University professor who pioneered the electric defibrillator for stopping irregular heartbeats and the external cardiac massage technique, died Monday night at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

He accomplished much of his work in the care and treatment of cardiac patients after he retired at the age of 68 from a career in electrical engineering. He began his work in cardiology in 1928 when he conducted a study for Consolidated Edison Co. of New York to examine the effect of electrical shocks to linemen.

In 1933, he and other researchers discovered that the same shock that provoked a condition similar to a heart attack could be applied to restore normal functions to a fibrillating, or irregular, heartbeat.

In 1956, he developed the closed-chest defibrillator, now standard equipment in every coronary-care unit in the world.

Marty May

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Marty May, 77, a singer and comedian for more than half a century, died yesterday at a Las Vegas hospital. His career spanned vaudeville, Broadway and the Las Vegas "strip." He teamed with Jackie Gleason in the Broadway show "Artists and Models." He introduced the song "There's No Business Like Show Business" in the stage version of "Annie Get Your Gun."

Mrs. Mario Michaelides

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Mrs. Alexandra Bruce Michaelides, 29, daughter of Ambassador David Bruce, permanent U.S. representative to NATO in Brussels, died here Sunday.

She was brought to a hospital here Friday after she was found by her husband, Mario Michaelides, in the garden of their home with a bullet wound in the head. A medical examiner has ruled the death a suicide, the police said. The couple was married earlier this year.

Comoro Islands Join UN as 143d Member

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The Comoro Islands were admitted to the UN today, bringing the world body's membership to a total of 143 states.

The former French colony, which lies northwest of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, did not receive French support for its candidacy, because of a dispute over one of the islands, Mayotte, which chose to remain French.

Airliner Burns, 4 Hurt At Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP).—An Overseas National Airways DC-10 jetliner on a flight to Germany burst into flames before takeoff at Kennedy Airport this afternoon, but the pilot brought the craft to a halt in time to allow all 139 persons aboard to escape, officials reported.

Birds were ingested into the right engine on the take-off roll, the airline said, and the engine exploded and dropped to the runway.

Associated Press.

CAPTURED—Tijani Herzy is led by policemen from the Belgian Embassy in Tunis after he was seized.

Tunis Police Tricked Gunman, They Disclose After His Capture

TUNIS, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Tijani Herzy, who held three persons hostage for 36 hours against the return of his estranged wife, was tricked last night into being captured, the police said. Earlier reports said he had surrendered.

They said his three hostages, two male diplomats and one female secretary of the Belgian Embassy, were unharmed.

The police said they managed to divert his attention just long enough to surround and disarm him. They said his submachine gun was loaded with 35 cartridges.

"We took him by surprise," Interior Minister Tahar Belkhodja told reporters. "We didn't want to run any needless risks because of the hostages." He gave no further details.

Shortly after Mr. Herzy was overpowered, the interior minister drove up to the Belgian Embassy with a young woman sitting next to him. This prompted speculation that she was Mr. Herzy's German wife, but reports from Brussels said she had remained in Europe.

At Social Democratic Congress

Schmidt, Brandt Warn Party On Moving Too Far to Left

By Michael Getler

MANNHEIM, West Germany, Nov. 12 (WP).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former Chancellor Willy Brandt have issued strong warnings to their fellow Social Democrats that, if they are to continue to rule, they must hold on to the middle ground of German politics and not move too far to the left in search of solutions to economic problems.

Speaking at the opening sessions of their party's five-day convention here, both leaders reminded the 400 delegates that the Social Democrats did not constitute a majority party and that they governed only through an alliance with the much smaller and more economically conservative Free Democratic party.

The Free Democrats, whose political strength has been growing as a result of recent gains in state elections, have warned the Social Democrats against some of the more controversial proposals for increasing government control of investments and equalizing the involvement of labor in management decisions. Such proposals have come mostly from the left wing of Mr. Schmidt's party.

Mr. Schmidt's personal popularity in West Germany appears to be intact even though there are more than 1 million unemployed and no clear evidence is seen that West Germany's recession is ending. As a result, Mr. Schmidt probably will face a tough battle to retain the chancellorship in an election next October that could turn on economic issues.

No Option

Mr. Schmidt told the delegates here—representing about 1 million party members—that the party, in fact, had no real option but to compromise and that, under the present circumstances, the coalition with the liberal Free Democrats was "the best possible way of realizing Social Democratic policy."

"A party that gets too far away from what is possible or leaves the ground of reality will only exist as a party in opposition," Mr. Schmidt warned.

The Chancellor, in effect, rejected a proposal from the left for more state control over investment by presenting a stout defense of the free market economy. He called for only as much planning by government as is necessary coupled with "as much competition as is possible" by private business.

Mr. Schmidt said that the free market economy during the last 25 years had helped the West German people to be well off.

Listening to the Chancellor's speech were nearly 100 Socialist and Social Democratic leaders from about 30 countries. Their presence here in such numbers was viewed by many observers as a growing indication of the influence of West Germany's Social Democratic party among the world's Socialist organizations.

Yesterday, the opening day of the party congress, Chairman Brandt spoke.

It was Mr. Brandt—to many party members still the ideological leader of the social reform movement—who set the tone of compromise for the convention. With the current government having rung up a record post-war deficit, Mr. Brandt warned that the dedication to reform must be matched with fiscal realities. He sharply rejected a proposal by the party's left-wing youth that there should be a ceiling of $2,000 a month on individual incomes.

Mr. Brandt also lashed out against the conservative Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union in a way that made some of his own party colleagues uneasy.

Especially assailing the influence of the Bavarian Christian Social Union chief, Franz Josef Strauss, Mr. Brandt claimed that the opposition was developing into "a German nationalist clique" that was stirring up imaginary anxieties for its own political ends. He said the opposition was "becoming a security risk."

Backlash Seen

Privately, some Social Democrats said Mr. Brandt had overstepped the bounds of proper criticism and his remarks would hurt the party with some uncommitted voters and further polarize debate here. Others felt it was folly for Mr. Brandt, who resigned from office after an East German spy was uncovered as one of his top aides, to call the opposition a security risk.

Though many elements of Mr. Brandt's speech were praised in the German press, the influential and independent Frankfurter Allgemeine called Mr. Brandt's attacks on the opposition "below the belt."

Though much of the party's left-wing proposal for more state control over industry is long range and without details at this point, the battle over how much say labor will have in management decisions is certain to be the more immediate and crucial one for the party.

German labor union representatives already make up about one-third of the corporate boards in key industries.

Yugoslavia Connects Moscow To Pro-Russian Interference

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Nov. 12 (WP).—Yugoslavia for the first time yesterday linked Moscow to recent pro-Soviet activities here and charged that such outside interference violated the principles of Yugoslav-Soviet agreements.

This was the most explicit reference to what officials had privately described earlier as covert efforts by Moscow to encourage Stalinist opponents of President Tito to form clandestine organizations and create unrest.

The charges were made in a speech by Todo Kurtovic, secretary of the executive committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, who also announced that members of several clandestine pro-Moscow organizations, who were arrested in recent months, will be tried soon.

The speech was relayed in full by the news agency Tanjug.

Number Is Small

The number of "Cominformists" here and abroad is relatively insignificant but their activities are believed to be sponsored by some agencies of the Soviet government.

Cominform was the international Communist organization established by Stalin from which Yugoslavia was expelled in 1948. A number of Yugoslavs who took a pro-Soviet line were either arrested or fled to Russia and other Soviet bloc countries and still live there.

Mr. Kurtovic referred specifically to the so-called Belgrade and Moscow declarations signed in 1955 and 1956 by President Tito and Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet leader at the time. The documents, which form the basis for Soviet-Yugoslav rapprochement, explicitly uphold the right of Communist countries to chart their own road to socialism. They also contain Moscow's pledge not to interfere in internal Yugoslav affairs.

Mr. Kurtovic said certain circles, which he did not identify, "now express the view that these declarations had played an important role . . . but that they are now superseded" by the development of bilateral cooperation.

Soviet Reluctance

This refers to Soviet reluctance to fully reaffirm the declaration although Leonid Brezhnev, the present Russian leader, has given guarded endorsement to both documents.

Mr. Kurtovic said that Stalinist dogmatism and various forms of nationalism in Yugoslavia "are the basis for foreign pressure."

"Therefore, when we deal with such pressures and with foreign interference in our internal affairs, we treat them as our internal problems. Namely, if we isolate the proponents of such hostile activities, then foreign influences of this kind will not have any significant impact," he said.

The number of clandestine groups discovered by Yugoslav police or the number of persons arrested is not known. There are now three known groups of pro-Soviet Yugoslavs since police discovered the existence last year of a clandestine Communist party in Montenegro.

Argentina's Army Is Winning In Combat Against Guerrillas

By Juan de Onis

FAMAILLA, Argentina, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Argentine Army, which has not fought a war for nearly 100 years, is now engaged in close combat with a guerrilla force operating in the mountains that overlook this sugarcane region.

From all indications, the force of 2,500 men is getting much the better of the fight against a guerrilla band of about 300 men led by Marxist revolutionaries trained in Cuba.

Since the campaign began here in Tucuman Province in February, military spokesmen said, the army has killed more than 110 guerrillas and collaborators while losing fewer than 20 officers and men.

These included four national policemen killed when guerrillas placed explosives in a water drain under the Tucuman Airport runway and blew up a military transport plane as it was taking off.

No Prisoners

It is a war in which there are apparently no prisoners and in which the military makes little distinction between guerrillas carrying weapons and collaborators serving as couriers or supplying the men in the hills.

The bodies of the dead are often found in the sugarcane fields that surround the towns and sugar mills along Route 22, which runs south of the provincial capital, San Miguel de Tucuman, and parallel to the mountains to the west.

The guerrillas are organized and supported by the People's Revolutionary Army, whose chief is Mario Roberto Santucho, one of Argentina's most wanted subversives.

Mr. Santucho, who was trained in Cuba, and his organization are Marxists, closely aligned with similar groups that have emerged in other South American countries, such as the Tupamaros in Uruguay and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left in Chile.

"We have found that the guerrillas are not from this province, but are recruited, trained and sent here from the big cities," a colonel said.

Another colonel, from the chief of staff's office, said that documents seized in guerrilla camps overrun by patrols showed that the People's Revolutionary Army had been seeking to establish a "liberated zone" in Tucuman to serve as a base to extend guerrilla activities throughout northern Argentina and attract international support.

Instead, the action seems to have given the Argentine Army a sense of mission that many officers want to extend on a national scale.

"We know that this rural guerrilla can be contained here," a colonel said, "but to eradicate subversion we would have to apply the same methods we use here to the sources of the guerrilla movement, which are in the big cities."

There is also evidence that the combat role here has lifted the morale of the military, which has suffered many terrorist attacks on isolated barracks and against individual officers in their homes.

The army has not been at war since the conflict with Paraguay in the 1870s and the Indian wars during the occupation of the Pampa, or plains, by European settlers at the end of the last century.

Now, the guerrillas are a clearly identified enemy, and the army is using the conflict to give experience to troops who are rotated into the combat zone every 60 days from regiments in all the nearby provinces.

At a base camp in the mountains, 30 men just back from a patrol of four days were tired, dirty and hungry, but were excitedly telling other soldiers about a guerrilla camp they had occupied.

"We didn't find anybody, they had cleared out," said the young lieutenant in charge. "But it was a good camp location and we used it for two days to patrol the area."

The command is under Gen. Adel Vilas, who studied at the U.S. Command and Combat Schools two years ago. He does not feel that the guerrillas are beaten but he is confident they are contained.

Bonn Aid in 1975 Will Set a Record Of $1.36 Billion

BONN, Nov. 12 (UPI).—West German foreign aid will reach a record 3.5 billion marks ($1.36 billion) this year, with particular emphasis on agricultural development projects in underdeveloped countries, Egon Bahr, Minister of Economic Cooperation, said.

Speaking to reporters after the Cabinet approved a new foreign aid plan, Mr. Bahr called for further liberalization within GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and an opening of markets for processed and partly processed products from developing countries.

At present 40 per cent of West Germany's foreign aid goes to the 48 countries designated by the United Nations as the least-developed and most seriously affected countries. Their share of West German development aid will increase to more than 50 per cent next year, Mr. Bahr said.

"Every seventh West German worker engaged in exporting industries is now working for developing countries," Mr. Bahr said. "We are not giving away gifts. Eighty per cent of our foreign aid returns to West Germany in the form of export orders."

Germans Detail Arms Seizures

FRANKFURT, Nov. 12 (AP).—West German police yesterday raised the figure on amounts of arms and ammunition seized in raids on illegal dealers and collectors five days ago.

They announced total seizures of 13,069 pistols and rifles, four containers of radioactive substances, a guided missile, hand grenades, a bazooka and 80,000 rounds of ammunition.

The raids were launched after investigators uncovered addresses of secret firearms owners. Police said the seizures were only the tip of an iceberg and estimated there are at least 500,000 and possibly as many as 30 million illegal weapons in West Germany.

Czech Premier in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak Premier, arrived here today for a three-day official visit. He is the first Czechoslovak Premier to visit a Western country since the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

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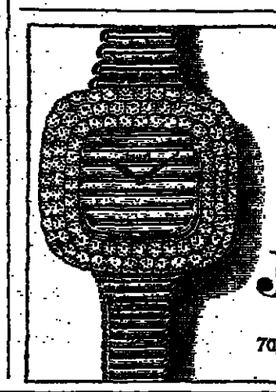

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- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
"The oil producers' petrodollar surplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

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Challenging the Russians

Rising Wages Turning Poles Into a Nation of Heavy Savers

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Poles, once the big spenders of Eastern Europe, are being transformed into one of the Communist bloc's saving nations.

Figures published here show they may be challenging the Russians, who have the biggest reputation for thrift in Eastern Europe.

Polish Finance Minister Henryk Kisiel declared that post office and bank saving accounts now hold 295 billion zlotys (about $9 billion at the official rate).

This is the equivalent of about 2 1/2 months' salary for each of Poland's 34 million citizens.

Soviet Savings

In the Soviet Union last year, the average amount stacked away in state savings accounts amounted to about the equivalent of 5 1/2 months' average wages.

Often in the past, large savings in Communist banks reflected a lack of acceptable consumer goods in the local market. But today the average Pole saves primarily for two commodities—an apartment and then a car.

In the past 5 or 10 years, he has acquired a TV set, washing machine and radio and perhaps even an electric lawn mower.

But an apartment—with a waiting time of about eight years—takes a quarter of a million zlotys (about $15,000) or more, and is his highest ambition.

Saving for a car can also mean plowing cash back into the bank for anything between 5 and 10 years.

Wages Rose Fast

Wages in Poland have climbed sharply in the boom of the past five years since party leader Edward Gierek opened up the economy to extensive Western capital investment.

Poland's 6.5 million farmers have also benefited from higher state prices for food and now rank among the higher-income groups. There are signs that productive farmers will soon be earning even more as incentives grow for meat, butter and milk.

In 1970, wages for Poland's 11 million state workers averaged 2,235 zlotys (about $67). Today the average is 3,500 zlotys (about $100).

During the next five years it is planned to increase wages at a less hectic rate, adding on an average 1,000 zlotys (about $33) per month over the period.

And on Jan. 1 next year, workers will enter a kind of utopia with the abolition of all wage taxes and pension contributions.

Since tax deductions amount to the state paying out with one hand and taking away with another it has been decided to scrap them altogether and cut clerical staff.

This presumably will mean in practice an immediate increase for workers who now pay between 10 and 15 per cent of their monthly wage in taxes.

Chile Announces 14 Leftists Held. Plot Discovered

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 12 (AP).—Chile's military government has announced that it has arrested 14 leftist guerrillas and uncovered a plot to infiltrate 1,200 extremists into southern Chile for terrorist attacks.

A communiqué said some of the 1,200 guerrillas scheduled to enter Chile by crossing the Andes from Argentina were trained in Cuba and planned to launch a series of attacks about Saturday. The targets of the planned attacks, it said, were Army Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of the ruling armed forces junta; Air Force Gen. Gustavo Leigh, a junta member, and other ranking military commanders.

Meanwhile, the Rev. John Devlin, a U.S. Catholic priest implicated with other members of religious orders in an alleged conspiracy to hide Chile's most-wanted Marxist guerrillas, yesterday was granted safe conduct out of the country.

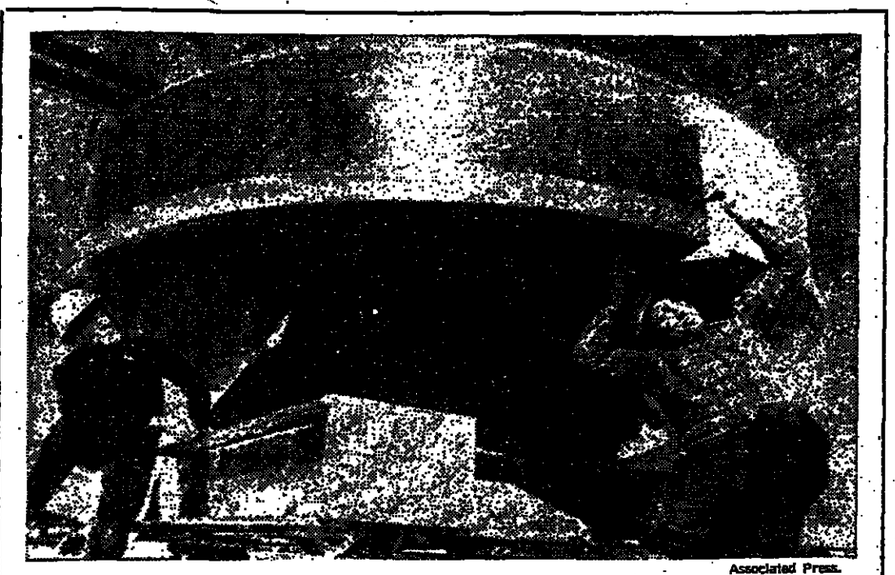
At the United Nations, the General Assembly's Social Committee yesterday approved, 86 to 11, a resolution calling on Chile to take, without delay, all necessary measures to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Polish Fishing Vessel Is Seized Off Boston

BOSTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—A Polish boat allegedly fishing within the 12-mile U.S. fishing limit was boarded and seized today, the Coast Guard said.

The 290-foot Humbak refused an order to stop when it was first sighted by a Coast Guard aircraft off Boston harbor yesterday, a Coast Guard spokesman said. He said the ship proceeded eastward and was 30 miles east of Boston when seized by two cutters.

The vessel was escorted back to Boston, where it will be tied up pending legal action, the spokesman said.



Associated Press.

HEAVYWEIGHT—Workers at the Schott Optical Works in Mainz, West Germany, measure a glass ceramic block after the first raw polishing began. The block, which required more than a year of drying time between pouring and the first raw polishing, will become the mirror for Western Europe's largest telescope, at an observatory in Calo Alto, Spain. The mirror will be ready in three to four years.

Late Peking Aide's Book Urges Mao Ouster

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A former top leader of the Chinese Communist party, in a book published posthumously, has appealed to the people of his country to overthrow Chairman Mao Tse-tung and re-establish friendship with the Soviet Union.

The appeal, made in a book just issued here, was written by the late Wang Ming, who had been a general-secretary of the Chinese party and a longtime major rival of Chairman Mao for the supreme leadership.

The book, "Half a Century of the Chinese Communist Party and the Treachery of Mao Tse-tung," alleges that the 82-year-old Peking leader was never a real Communist and consistently sought alliances with "imperialists" against the Soviet Union.

The publication of the volume, parts of which appeared in Soviet journals during the author's life, occurs as the Kremlin itself seems to be attempting to prove the "anti-Communist" nature of Maoism before the convening of a new world Communist conference.

19 Years in Exile

Mr. Wang, who died last year at the age of 70 after 19 years in exile in Moscow, also suggests that the famed Long March by Communist armies under Mr. Mao in 1934-36 was a pointless exercise aimed at increasing the leader's prestige.

Mr. Wang also charges that U.S. writer Edgar Snow, whose account of the march in "Red Star Over China" became a classic of leftist literature, was merely an emissary of U.S. "ruling circles" that sensed Chairman Mao was their man and wanted to boost his image.

Mr. Snow, who died in 1972, returned to China, in 1964, again as an envoy of the White House, to express official U.S. approval of plans for the Cultural Revolution of 1966-68, Mr. Wang declares.

An alliance with the United States, he says, was a dream nurtured by Chairman Mao throughout his career and now brought close to fruition by the rapprochement between the two powers since 1971 and President Nixon's visit to China the following year.

Korean Decision

Mr. Wang quotes former Chinese President Liu Shao-chi as telling him that Chairman Mao would never have intervened in the Korean war if he had been assured that the Americans would not attack China after overrunning North Korea.

As party chairman, Mr. Wang says, Mr. Mao has launched "a reverse current which raises a demonic wind and devilish waves, bringing countless disasters. . .

"Chinese Communists and the whole Chinese people, as well as the officers and men of the People's Liberation Army, must hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder join as one and bravely together resist the counter-revolutionary ideas of Mao," Mr. Wang urges.

Only after full victory over Chairman Mao's ideas could China join the Soviet Union in truly fighting "imperialism and reaction."

Sentiments Shared

The 300-page volume, completed just before Mr. Wang's death and furnished with an epilogue by his widow, Men Tsin-shu, was issued by the State Political Literature Publishing House—a clear sign its sentiments are shared by the Soviet leadership.

Mr. Wang, the only senior opponent of Chairman Mao in the Chinese party to survive to write his memoirs, was closely associated with the Kremlin throughout his career, following training in Moscow in the 1920s. He spent several subsequent periods in the Soviet capital.

In the 1930s, he was Chinese representative to the Moscow-based Communist International and nominally remained a member of the party Central Committee after 1956, when he finally moved to the Soviet Union, ostensibly for medical treatment.

The main aim of his book is to destroy Chairman Mao's image as a great leader. Mr. Wang variously describes his former rival as "a petty bourgeois intriguer," "a class traitor and national outcast," and "the common enemy of all progressive and peace-loving mankind."

In launching the Long March, the episode on which his reputation is largely based, Chairman Mao falsely argued that the Red Armies in the so-called Soviet region of China were in danger of encirclement by Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, according to Mr. Wang.

He argues that the Communists were in no real danger from the Nationalists and that the huge losses during the march were due to defections rather than harassment by Gen. Chiang's troops.

Nigeria Port Jam To Last 6 Months

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Overcrowding of Nigerian ports by ships waiting to unload cement should be ended in about six months, the country's federal transport commissioner, Lt. Col. Shehu Yaradua, said here.

He said the port could be cleared by rescheduling contracts for the cement and by improving Nigeria's handling facilities.

Scores of ships are waiting outside the port of Lagos. The jam built up after government agencies placed orders for 20 million tons of cement. A special tribunal has been set up to find out why so much was ordered.

12 Greek Policemen Jailed for Torture

PATRAS, Greece, Nov. 12 (AP).—A criminal court has found 12 policemen guilty of maltreating political prisoners during the Greek dictatorship from 1967 to last year and sentenced them to prison terms ranging from 1 to 6 years. Five other policemen were acquitted of the charges.

Three of the defendants were high-ranking police officers who got 3 to 6 years in prison. Witnesses testified that they were beaten, tortured and placed in solitary confinement for long periods.

No Win in Peking

PEKING, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Burmese President Ne Win arrived in China yesterday on one of his rare trips outside Burma.

EEC Leader Defends U.S. Tariff Policy

Says Government Resists Protectionists

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 12 (UPI).—A European Economic Community leader defended the United States today against European charges of trade protectionism.

"There is no sign that the American government's commitment to a liberal world trading order is slackening," Finn Gundelach, the Common Market's acting "foreign minister," told a European Parliament meeting.

In several recent statements, the EEC had voiced its "concern" at the Ford administration's apparent willingness to heed calls from U.S. industry and trade unions for protectionist measures against European exports. The issue is expected to be raised when President Ford meets European leaders at the summit near Paris this weekend.

But Mr. Gundelach said Europeans must distinguish between "protectionist pressures," which are felt during the recession in all nations, and "protectionist measures."

"So far, both in the United States and in the [European] community," he said, "those responsible for deciding policy have on the whole been able to avoid the adoption of protectionist measures. We are all, however, facing great pressure."

Greek Application

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The European Parliament today called on the Executive Commission to expedite approval of the Greek application to become the 10th member of the EEC.

The Parliament resolved to seek closer economic and political ties with Greece, which is already associated with the EEC, leading to full membership.

Presenting the resolution, West German Socialist Peter Corterier said the community should try to reinstate ties broken during the seven-year rule of the Greek junta.

French Gaullist member Hector Rivierez expressed hope that the Greek application would encourage a request from Turkey to join the community.

"Greece has agreed that its accession would have no detrimental effect on possible Turkish membership," he said.

Israel Pullout Set Tomorrow at Sinai Oil Site

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (AP).—Israeli and Egyptian Army officers met in the Sinai Desert yesterday and agreed on the final arrangements for Israel's evacuation of Egypt's captured oil fields, a UN spokesman said.

It was the second meeting of the joint Egypt-Israel commission set up by the September Sinai agreement. The commission arranged for clearing mine fields and returning displaced Bedouins to their home regions.

Israel will pull its forces from the northern oil fields at Ras Sudar at noon Friday, and the UN Emergency Force, overseeing the land transfer, will return the fields to the Egyptians 24 hours later.

The commission also arranged to move Italian oilmen to the larger oil site at Abu Rudeis, located in the south, later this month, the spokesman said. Abu Rudeis will return to Egyptian control on Dec. 1, ending 3-1/2 years of Israeli occupation.

Liberal Support For Trudeau Off

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (AP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's leadership has been endorsed by 80 per cent of the delegates to a Liberal party convention.

But the margin represented a decrease in popularity since 1973 when about 89 per cent of the delegates endorsed Mr. Trudeau's performance as Prime Minister.

Mr. Trudeau acknowledged that the vote showed a significant measure of dissatisfaction but he offered no explanation. Last month, he announced wage and price controls that have been sharply criticized by labor unions and other segments of the economy.

Israelis Find Drug To Ease Migraines

REHOVOT, Israel, Nov. 12 (AP).—Israeli scientists have discovered that a drug used to treat arthritis may be effective against migraine headaches and menstrual pains, the Weizmann Institute said yesterday.

Dr. Hans Lindner and Dr. Uriel Zor used flufenamic acid to alleviate painful syndromes in patients in Tel Aviv hospitals.

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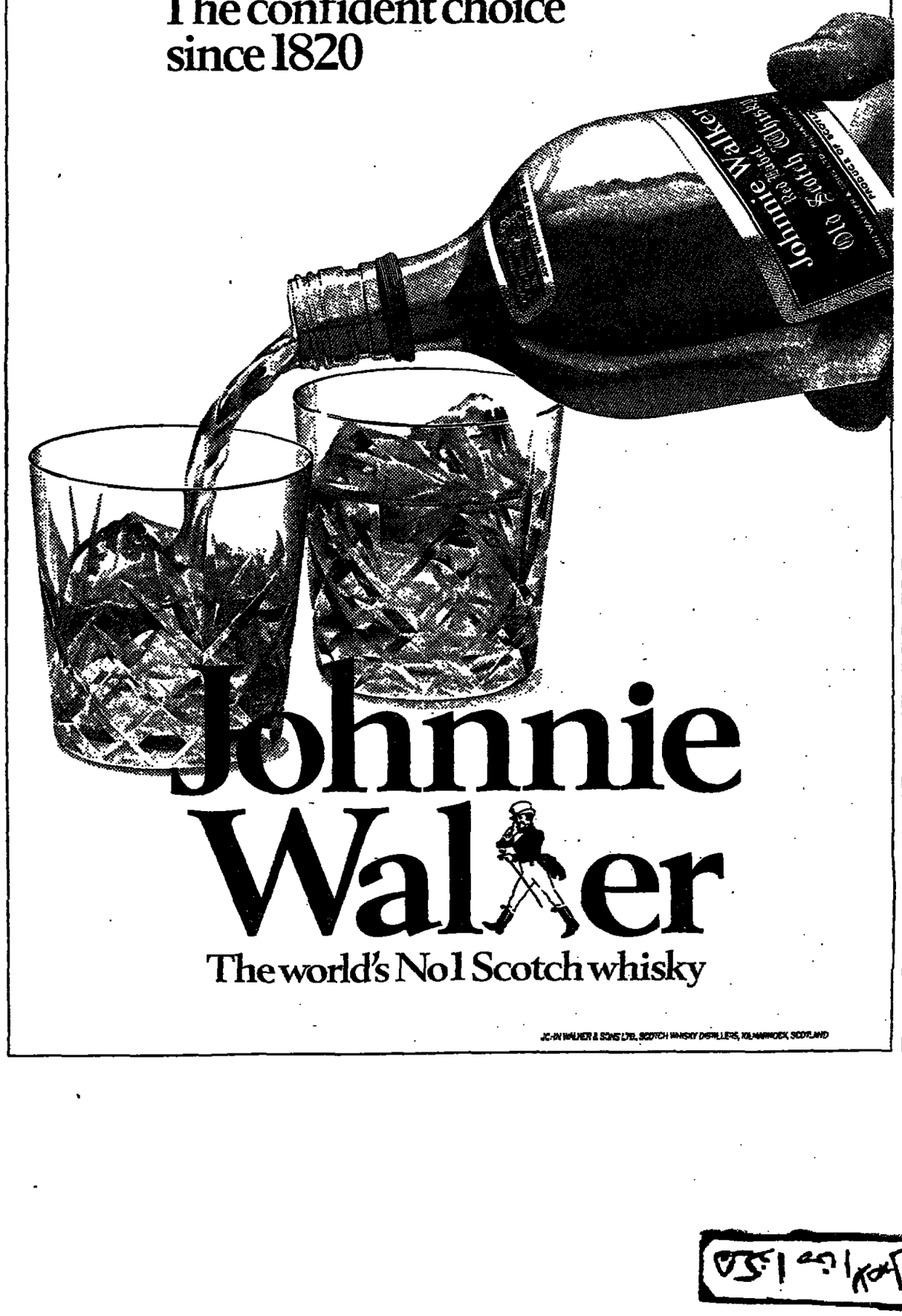

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Thursday, November 13, 1975 *

The New U.S. Budget Process

Congress is now approaching the crucial test of its extremely promising new budget process. Unlike the votes that it took on spending limits and revenues last spring, the votes coming over the next two weeks will be binding. Any bill pushing spending beyond the limit will be out of order, and can be blocked by one member's objection. If the current tax bill does not raise enough money to meet the revenue requirement, Congress will either have to send it back to the tax committees or vote to raise the deficit.

For the first time in its long history, Congress is having to vote on the budget as a whole, and on the deficit. The result is a profound change in the way that Congress thinks about money. If the 535 unruly and highly individual members can summon up the cohesion and stamina to enforce this machinery—and so far the prospect seems unexpectedly hopeful—the new budget law will accomplish more than any event of this century to bring Congress back into a genuine share of the authority and responsibility for making national economic policy. Spending and taxing is no longer being left to the disparate and fragmented purposes of the separate committees and their individual chairmen. It is a remarkable example of the influence of a procedural reform on the substance of politics.

* * *

Last May, Congress adopted advisory figures for the budget and over the past six months the budget committees in the two houses have carried on an astonishingly effective campaign to enforce them. It is symbolized by the unlikely alliance struck in the Senate between the committee's chairman, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, and the ranking Republican, Sen. Henry L. Bellmon of Oklahoma. They have vigorously defended the spending targets against both the defense appropriations that the administration wants, and the expanded social programs that many of the Democrats urgently support. In the House, the Budget Committee's chairman, Rep. Brock Adams, D-Wash., has evidently managed to establish cooperative relations with the traditional committee chairmen who might have been expected to be his natural competitors and adversaries.

Throughout this month Congress will take the new procedure a great deal farther, demolishing a number of comfortable but irresponsible old customs as it goes. The most interesting example is likely to arise in the handling of revenue. The House Budget Committee, in the resolution that it has just reported, is counting on $1 billion in additional revenue during this fiscal year from tax reform, which means closing loopholes. The Senate Budget Committee, less optimistic, expects no new revenue from tax reform. The resolution will go to conference, where the difference will be compromised. But meanwhile the tax bill seems to be losing altitude rapidly as it flies along toward the usual tempest at the end of the session. The Ways and Means Committee changed its mind last week and threw out of the bill all the reforms on which the budget specialists were counting to raise that $1 billion. In the Senate, the Finance Committee gives some indication of preparing to insert new loopholes that would bring revenues out well below even the Senate Budget Committee's modest expectations.

What happens if, sometime around Christmas Eve, the tax bill finally emerges in final form designed to raise less than the amount that the budget resolution requires? Nobody is entirely sure. That is where the real test comes. Under the new law, Congress cannot end the session until it has closed the gap. At that point, it will either have to send the bill back to committee or acknowledge a bigger deficit. Whichever it chooses, it will have to take full responsibility for it in a record vote.

Other tests of the new procedure, and the new responsibility, will follow. It will be a good deal less comfortable to play the old game in which Congress loudly cuts a department's budget and then quietly restores part of the money in a supplemental appropriation bill. Under the law now in effect, any supplemental that exceeds the budget limit will be out of order unless Congress is prepared to raise the budget total first. Congress can still increase appropriations whenever it chooses. But it will have to declare explicitly the changes that it is making in a fiscal policy that is no longer the President's alone.

* * *

One reason for the unexpected momentum of this new procedure is unquestionably the increasingly cautious public attitude toward spending, deficits and inflation rates. Congress did not need the election returns, with the multitude of defeated bond issues, to tell it that the wind was changing. But there is another reason for the new budgetary rigor, one not well understood outside Congress itself. Rep. Adams puts it very clearly. In the past seven years, under two conservative presidents, he observes, the federal budget has doubled and the deficit has soared. And yet, Mr. Adams points out, this vast outpouring of money has brought no new social programs at all. The United States, for example, still has no comprehensive health insurance coverage. Unless Congress can get a handle on the old programs, he argues, there will never be any money for new ones.

The former budget process, permitting Congress to ignore the cumulative effect of its fragmented fiscal votes, was working exceedingly badly from almost everybody's point of view. The new process—if the members have the will to sustain it—promises to transform the nature of congressional politics, and congressional power as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turmoil Down Under

Australia has been plunged into both a political and a constitutional crisis by the unprecedented action of Governor-General Sir John Kerr in dismissing Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, installing in his place the leader of the opposition, and dissolving both houses of Parliament. It was the first time a governor-general — nominally representative of the British crown though actually chosen by the Australian government — had fired a prime minister since establishment of the Australian Commonwealth in 1901.

There are serious doubts in Australia about the constitutionality of Sir John's decision in view of the fact that Mr. Whitlam's Labor party still commanded a majority in the House of Representatives—the more powerful of the two chambers—and was able on Tuesday to carry a House vote of "no confidence" in the caretaker prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, leader of the Liberal-Country party coalition.

Ironically, Sir John, a former judge, was selected by Mr. Whitlam last year for the job that is usually only ceremonial and symbolic. The governor-general took his drastic action to break a four-week deadlock created by the refusal of the opposition-controlled Senate—also unprecedented—to pass the government's budget unless Mr. Whitlam agreed to call a general election by next July. Beset by an ailing economy and financial scandals that had forced him to dismiss two cabinet ministers, Mr. Whitlam instead proposed a partial Senate election. Mr. Fraser's obstructionist Senate coalition persisted in blocking the budget despite Treasury warnings that the delay was hindering economic recovery and that the government would be unable to pay the armed forces and civil servants by the end of this month.

Australia's 74-year-old constitutional system will doubtless survive its worst crisis in decades; but it will require a higher order of statesmanship than has been demonstrated either by Mr. Whitlam or by his opposition to restore effective government and political tranquillity to the Commonwealth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

UN Vote on Zionism

To brand world Jewry as racist is a ghoulish inversion of morality, truth and justice which ignores the genocide in the gas chambers and anti-Semitism throughout history. It is the kind of action that might only have been expected of a small group of sick-minded persons who, at the risk of prosecution for a breach of the peace, were determined to shock public opinion. What hope is there of the UN ever justifying its exalted position when a majority of its members are able to use it for just such outrageous purposes? . . .

Israel, despite a continual state of war, is as democratic and nondiscriminatory as any country in the world. Its immigration laws certainly favor Jews, but they are not exclusive. Most countries exercise a bias in their immigration arrangements.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 13, 1900

WASHINGTON.—There seems to be trouble between the United States and Morocco. The latter government refuses to pay an indemnity claimed for the murder of a naturalized American citizen, and says that it is relieved of all responsibility according to the terms of a convention between Morocco and Spain. Even though tensions are high, it is not likely that hostilities will ensue between the United States and Morocco.

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1925

PARIS.—During his brief stay in Paris, after a season of playing Eugene O'Neill's fine drama, "Emperor Jones," in London, Paul Robeson sang in a small theater in the Latin Quarter under the sponsorship of Sylvia Beach and Adrienne Monnier. The program consisted of Negro spirituals and Negro workmen's songs. It was basically the same program he will give on his upcoming concert tour in the United States this winter.

Staystal, 1975, Chicago Tribune.

'Colby, Is That You?'

The Rambouillet Summit—I

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—With the first great recession since the Great Depression about to enter its third year, Europe still shows very few signs of recovery. If Japan and the United States appear to be climbing up, France and West Germany have no more than reached a level, and Italy and Britain, after the vertiginous drops of a year ago, are now in what are called "slow, controlled dives." Europeans are not very sanguine these days. As one businessman put it, "I can put up with one bad year, but more than that worries me. After that it can become self-perpetuating."

To provide public encouragement as the holiday season approaches, Western leaders will meet in Rambouillet, near here, this weekend in what is variously described as an economic summit, a seminar and a religious retreat. A curious gathering, proposed by the French and West Germans, it is an effort by six nations—France, Italy, Britain, West Germany, Japan and the United States—to show they are masters of the economic forces afoot in the world today. If religious at all in character, as suggested by the White House, it is in the sense of atonement, for leaders in most of the six countries sadly misjudged the recession for almost two years.

The participants will be Giscard d'Estaing, Ford, Wilson, Miki, Moro and Schmidt. Trudeau of Canada asked to come, but was not invited.

Something New

With the exception of Giscard d'Estaing, none of these leaders suggested last year—as the West's unemployment reached 15 million—that this was a new kind of recession, different from just another downturn in the economic cycle.

Few voices were saying that this slump might be the beginning of a permanent readjustment to new forces—depleting raw materials, diminishing wealth, shifts in political power, an end to annual 6 per cent growth rates, new attitudes concerning waste, distribution of resources and accumulation of goods.

Only as the recession turned critical this year did attitudes begin to change and policies adapt. The United States became more conciliatory about negotiating with developing countries. Britain showed signs of increasing disgust with Bennite Socialism and labor union arbitrariness. West Germany, its reflationary policies not working, began questioning the value of huge deficits —$9 billion marks over the past two years. France, obsessed with inflation, abandoned that front and voted $6 billion to reflate.

Total Disarray

If many of these policies appeared contradictory, they were; and if they seemed to cancel out each other, they did. Individually, the great industrialized nations were groping through the recession. The classical tools, Keynesian pump-priming and monetarism, had little effect on the new phenomenon of stagflation, recession at high rates of inflation. Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns finally admitted, "Conventional thinking about stabilization policies . . . is inadequate and out of date."

The West's policies were in near total disarray during the year. France was deflating while West Germany reflated; interest rates rose and fell inconsistently. Each country tried to increase exports and cut imports, something obviously impossible for all to achieve. Italy waited for France to reflate, which waited for West Germany, which waited for the United States. But the United States was responding slowly, with unemployment that wouldn't go down, interest rates that climbed when they shouldn't, tax cuts that weren't spent, investment credits not invested, a stock market that faltered, plus the New York City financial mess.

As the West drifted through this sea of confusion, the French President, content that he had improved relations with France's allies (though that was to cost him in Moscow), picked up the Third World's call for a new world economic order. The North-South dialogue among rich and poor nations began in Paris. And the idea of a summit meeting to coordinate economic policy with other Western leaders took shape.

In general, Giscard d'Estaing has been applauded for these initiatives, though he has appeared better at conception than at implementation. It is no easy matter to get Americans and Algerians into a negotiation over copper futures; nor was it that easy to get Americans and French into a negotiation over floating vs. flexible exchange rates.

The United States resisted the Rambouillet meeting for several months, and it was only when Washington determined it had nothing to lose that it finally accepted.

Cohesion

The recession has already helped to achieve what Henry Kissinger proposed 30 months ago with his Year of Europe speech. Ill-timed and poorly received as was that initiative, what Kissinger wanted has begun to happen. The recession put an end to the West's serious quarrels of the early 1970s and gave a cohesion to the industrial world that it lacked before. Although "blocs" is an ugly word in diplomacy, the blocs that emerged in the last decade—the Third World and the oil producers—served to draw the industrial world closer together.

Not by chance is this Western economic summit being held only a month before the opening of the North-South negotiations, to be held here, between developed and developing worlds. Those negotiations will cover oil, other raw materials, financing and development and will go on for months in an attempt by the world's rich and poor nations to build a new world economic order to replace the old one, so rudely disturbed by the events of the past two years.

Thus, it is wise before the December talks begin for the West's leaders to meet to discuss their views at Rambouillet. So long as they have something to say to each other.

Tomorrow: The problems.

Letters

Assassination

Margaret Halsey might like to know that Napoleon agreed fully with her ideas on assassination (Letters, Oct. 1). In his "Maxims," he wrote: "There are different ways of assassinating a man—by pistol, sword, poison or moral assassination. They are the same in their results except that the last is the more (sic) cruel."

AL HIX.

London.

Arab World Mood

Fawaz Turki asks (IHT, Nov. 1-2) if Israel has "recognized the historic change of mood in the Arab world and is prepared to be responsive to it." The main question in the Middle East is still: Do the PLO and its Arab supporters recognize the right of a Jewish state to exist, a right enjoyed by the Arab states and other peoples all over the world. The answer so far has been a resounding "no." The uncompromising PLO program and the Arab-instigated resolutions against Zionism—the Jewish people's national liberation movement—is proof enough.

PETER GOLDMAN.

Copenhagen.

Leningrad Artist

While heartily sharing Michael Gibson's taste for "good apples" (IHT, Oct. 25/26), I would merely point out that Micha Fainstein, the young (30) artist responsible for them, comes not from Poland but from Leningrad, where he was born and brought up. He left there in July, 1973. After a six-month sojourn in Rome, he came to Paris in January, 1974, and has been cultivating his orchard near Paris ever since.

DAVID L. GOLDSTEIN.

Paris.

A Conservative Tide

Out in Ford's Country

By James Reston

CLEVELAND.—President Ford has been betting for a long time that there is a conservative tide running in the country against excessive government spending and bloated government payrolls, and at least in this part of the country the evidence is on his side.

Here in Ohio, 84 per cent of the state's 2.7 million voters rejected a $1.75-billion transportation bond issue in last week's elections, and 82 per cent turned down a $2.75-billion issue for capital improvements in communities all over the state.

After the elections, George Gallup took a nationwide poll which, he said, reflected "the public's belt-tightening mood and gave early indication that federal spending and big government may be a dominant issue in next year's presidential campaign."

U.S. Payroll Issue

The Gallup survey indicated that 57 per cent of those polled said they would vote for, rather than against, any candidate who promised to try to cut the number of federal employees by 5 per cent each year for the next four years.

Gallup also found that President Ford's offer to cut $28 billion in taxes if Congress would reduce the federal budget by a similar amount, was apparently gathering wide support. Though this deal was roundly denounced by the Democrats and many prominent newspapers as a political trick—since he suggested giving the tax cut early in the new year and cutting the budget after the election—67 per cent of those polled said they felt he had a good idea and only 19 per cent said it was a bad idea.

The trend, of course, is not new. Even such liberal candidates as George McGovern, Birch Bayh and Gary Hart of Colorado got to the Senate in the 1974 election by clipping their own left wings, but the New York City fiscal crisis has obviously extended the conservative trend and scared even the last of the big spenders.

For example, it was a Republican governor here, Jim Rhodes, who backed the big bond issue as a "blueprint for Ohio," but it was a young Democratic lieutenant governor, Dick Celeste, who called them a "blueprint for bankruptcy," and they didn't get a majority of votes in a single one of Ohio's 88 counties, including those who year-in-year-out vote Democratic.

Curb Spending

Ohio was only the most dramatic evidence of a wider tendency to curb government spending. As Terry Robards of The New York Times pointed out, 93 per cent of the $6.33 billion in bond issues up for consideration in last week's elections were rejected.

But it is risky to generalize about this negative vote response. Some were rejected, as in New Jersey, without much reference to New York City's crisis, but simply because the people thought they were poor or even deceptive proposals.

One theory of the anti-bond issue vote of last week was that, in times of recession, voters pull back and reject additional spending. But according to the experts at the Daily Bond Buyer, who follow these things, the rejection rate decreased in the Great Depression, from 40 per cent in 1929 to 31 per cent in 1930, to 22 per cent in 1931, to 33 per cent in 1932, and to 17 per cent in 1933.

Democrats Debate

So maybe something is happening at the beginning of the 1976 election campaign, and in the midst of the New York City financial muddle, that is politically significant, and the presidential candidates are crisscrossing the country trying to figure out what it is.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas was out here in the Middle West the other day proclaiming that "if we Democrats would quit debating how to run our party instead of talking about how to govern the country, then we'll be able to elect the next president."

But all the Democratic candidates, except maybe Mo Udall, Jimmy Carter, and Fred Harris, are not leading the debate but watching the trends. All the rest of them are covering more country than American Airlines, but are saying very little and saying it very tentatively.

President Ford, however, seems to have made up his mind, and also seems so sure that the conservative tide is running that he let Nelson Rockefeller go and is even willing to let New York City go over the side. He has read the bond issue returns from Ohio, and is clearly more worried about fending off the conservative challenge of Ronald Reagan than losing the liberal support of Nelson Rockefeller.

But even the conservative supporters of Ford and Reagan here in Ohio have their doubts about this large opposition to spending. What if this indicates not merely a prudent caution about big spending and big government payrolls, but also a lack of confidence in both Republicans and Democrats alike? A tendency to hunker down, save, and pull back from investment?

Recovery

If this should happen, then the present recovery from the worst economic slump since the 1930s could be stopped or even reversed in 1976. This is what is concerning the presidential candidates of both parties as they tour the country, all, that is, except the President.

He says "there is a fair degree of unanimity" between him and Reagan. "I am in the middle of the road, he may be somewhat to the right, but on many basic issues we have a considerable degree of unanimity."

In short, he is sure that the conservative tide is running, and he is "comfortable" with it, and out here in the Middle West, most people seem to think he is right.

China's New Great Leap

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—China's population, officially claimed to be 800 million, cannot provide the manpower needed to develop the country's agriculture. Peking planners have decided that within the next five years they will need double the manpower they now have in agriculture, and that the only way to achieve this is by a rapid and extensive mechanization program reminiscent in some ways of the Great Leap Forward launched in the late 1950s.

The program, unveiled at a month-long conference of 7,000 officials from all parts of China held recently in Peking, is a key part of the new five-year plan which is to come into effect next January. It is based on the premise that if China remains "content with the present tempo of development," it will fail to modernize either its agriculture or its industry "before the end of this century."

This is, in effect, a condemnation of the slow rates of development which have prevailed in recent years. The foundation of China's agriculture, the conference was also told, was "rather weak," its present rates of growth were inadequate, and "the needs are pressing." No one is being publicly blamed, as yet, for the newly admitted weaknesses, but only the country's top leaders could be responsible for them. The outcome of the present round of the power struggle, muffled sounds of which have been reaching the world from Peking for some time, will determine who gets the blame.

Population Growth

One issue in the struggle is how China can get out of its predicament. Just to keep up with the growth of population, China's grain output has to grow by an average of about 5 million tons a year. To provide as much food per head last year as was grown in 1957, last year's grain harvest should have reached 270 million tons—but it was about 10 million tons short of that. In the 10 years from 1967, grain output increased at an annual average rate of 2.2 per cent. During the four years after that, the rate of increase fell to 1.7 per cent. And during the last four years, it fell again to 1.3 per cent.

Mechanization of agriculture is Peking's answer, but this only raises another question: How to mechanize? Clearly, a mechanization program of the dimensions now being envisaged could not be accomplished without rapid and huge industrial growth of the kind that accompanied Stalin's collectivization in the 1930s but the present Chinese leadership is determined to avoid Stalin's errors. Instead of building the huge new centers of industry which he built to make the steel and to fashion it into tractors, Peking has chosen another development model.

The Chinese formula requires the building of thousands of "small and medium" plants scattered all over the country. They would make the tractors, the irrigation and water conservancy equipment, the farm implements and the fertilizer needed by agriculture. But the mad rush to build "backyard steel furnaces" during the Great Leap Forward taught China a good lesson, and the instructions now being disseminated throughout the country show Peking's determination to avoid the errors of the past. The backyard furnaces swallowed up the raw materials that would have gone to the established industries, and for a time completely disorganized the country's economic life. But now the small and medium plants are under strict instructions not to compete with the major industries.

The Stalin program came down on the Soviet Union like an avalanche, but the Peking program is designed to secure what the Chinese press describes as "a snowballing effect." The development of agricultural machine-building would stimulate the development of local industries which would provide it with coal, metal, power and other raw materials. Greater agricultural production achieved with the aid of new farm machinery would generate a higher farm income which would create a new demand for industrial goods, thus promoting further industrial development. That is the theory.

But can it be done rapidly enough to avert disaster? There are signs that some Chinese leaders do not think that the snowball formula would produce the desired result and that they are pressing for the urgent construction of larger, modern industrial centers, with the use of foreign technology. Some new industries are already being built by foreign firms, who are to be paid by China's expected income from oil, but the "modernist" faction in the Peking leadership is obviously pressing for a far more extensive program.

Struggle

This month's Red Flag, the Peking party journal, speaks of a "struggle between two lines on the industrial front." The "goodguys" are shown as being determined to "rely on our own efforts, and on the masses" in actively developing medium and small industries. The "badguys" are said to "look down on medium and small industries" and to want "big, foreign, and all-inclusive" industrial plants.

On the surface, these may seem minor questions of industrial policy. But the issues which now once again divide the Peking leadership concern the speed and the direction of the country's development, as has happened before, at crucial moments in the history of both China and Russia. Another question is whether China should remain closed in upon itself, or whether it should open itself up to the world.

Although the debate is largely hidden from public view, the signs which occasionally come to the surface make it clear that the outcome of the present struggle could have a major influence on the direction which China will choose after the death of Chairman Mao.

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FASHION

Revival Of the Suit

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT).—"A good suit is the foundation of a woman's wardrobe. It is the ideal costume to wear all day long and at every season. It is therefore advisable not to skimp on your purchase of a new suit, so that you will be able to wear it for several years."

But that was some 10 years ago, when Geneviève Antoine Darraux wrote a book called "Elegance." While both the title and many parts of the book sound démodé, suits are back on the scene.

Although no longer "the foundation of a woman's wardrobe" they are still practical and comfortable. Yves Saint Laurent is responsible for the revival of the suit, which has been creeping back for the past five years. But it is only this season that suits hit the streets in vast quantities.

Georges Rech has sold 10,000 of them already. "We always made suits," designer Marie-Louise de Conninck said. "But they usually went to a much older clientele. Two seasons ago, we tried to push suits for younger women, but it didn't work. Then, this season they took off like crazy."

Season's Suit

This season's suit, which young girls are wearing, is about as suity a suit as they come. Made of dark gray flannel, it is very masculine and tailored and even has a vest. The Rech ones have straight, slim skirts or pants and are often softened by a silk blouse that ties at the neck with a full, double bow.

Another, and more sporty, alternative is to wear them with turtleneck sweaters, berets, scarves and boots.

Miss de Conninck thinks the return of the suit started with the fad for blazers which were going full blast three years ago. Then there was a pause—no blazer, no suit. Manufacturers fooled around with tweed suits—and they too were a flop. And now, the gray flannel suit has emerged as a winner.

For next spring, while Saint Laurent has softened the suit, manufacturers are still putting their money on the hard-tailored suit—but they make it with tiny flower or striped linings.

Meanwhile, the Chanel suit has picked up speed across the Atlantic where designers such as Adolfo are making a killing with copies of Chanel, braid, buttons and all.

Sipa Press-Brigitte Maus

The evolving suit look, left, and the classic gray flannel tailored suit with pants.

Aaron Copland at 75: 'It's Just Something That Happens'

By John Rockwell

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—*Celebrations have a way of* sneaking up on those being celebrated and so it has been with Aaron Copland's on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Among the most distinguished American composers of his generation, Copland will be honored by the MacDowell Colony with a concert tonight and again by the Juilliard School on Friday, which is his birthday.

But the composer, chatting this week in the studio of his home in Peekskill, N.Y., finds it hard to realize that he is 75.

"It's just something that happens to you. I can't say I feel my age. I certainly feel far better *than I thought I'd feel at 75* when I was 60. Now I'm sure that people are pushing me in the direction of being a father figure. And 1976 is going to be a particularly lively year for my conducting, because I think they associate me with the bicentennial festivities."

Retreat for Artists

Copland's association with the MacDowell Colony—a retreat for artists of all mediums in Peterborough, N.H.—goes back 50 years. He has been there 10 times as a fellow, has long served on its board and was president from 1960 to 1968.

The colony has an environment suited to the cultivation of American art and a humanistic scope *of concerns, both of which are* central to what Aaron Copland has been trying to do for over half a century.

Copland's music has alternated between popular pieces ("Appalachian Spring," "Billy the Kid") and *more rigorous, austere works* (Piano Variations, "Connotation"), even if he and many other listeners feel the gulf between those styles has been exaggerated.

"I suppose my popular pieces of the late thirties derived from a sympathy with the left, but it didn't take a very practical form. There was a problem with the public then. Composers were writing music that people were lost with. Writing music with greater appeal was a kind of challenge for me. The usual assumption is that if you're working with simple materials, it's very easy. But that's not necessarily true. You can write something that's very appealing and after six months it isn't appealing any more."

From the first Copland has fought to establish a truly indigenous American music, and it's *only natural today that he should* be looked on as the father of a movement of American composers.

Aaron Copland
. . . father figure.

"I always had a sense of the need to have pals around," he says. "It never occurred to me that one could do the job oneself, or that it was even desirable to do so. I had to have other guys on the job, making an impact on the American public. It had to be a group movement, a dozen guys writing music that had an American sound that hadn't been heard before. It seems to me to be a better way than sitting in your studio and never looking to see what the rest of the guys are up to."

If his music has slowed down, his conducting schedule is more active than ever, both in this country and abroad. Next year *he expects to spend about* half his time on the road.

"It's fun," he says. "It keeps me lively and it keeps me in touch with music. I like audiences and they seem to like me. The alternative is to sit home, and that's not so much fun."

More Norway Divorces

OSLO, Nov. 12 (AP).—The divorce rate in Norway has doubled from 6 per cent in 1956 to 12 per cent in 1973, the National Central Bureau of Statistics announced today. The number of divorces stood at 4,700 in 1973.

Growing Number in U.S.

Pregnant and Unmarried by Choice

By Jurate Kazickas

NEW YORK (AP).—Pregnant and unmarried by choice. That describes a small, but growing number of American mothers who want children and are willing to raise them without fathers.

The majority of unwed mothers (about 200,000 annually) are teenagers who choose not to terminate an unplanned pregnancy or surrender the child for adoption. But some older women are making deliberate decisions to have babies outside of marriage.

They say that they see themselves approaching the end of their childbearing years (roughly, the mid-40s) and are unwilling or unable to marry. They say that their choice to have children is made easier by growing social acceptance of the increasing number of single-parent families, most resulting from divorce.

Dr. June Finer, Sally James and Karen Emden are three such mothers who have had varying degrees of success as single parents.

•

"I never wanted to marry, and I will never marry. I don't need anyone to support me, and I see nothing but disadvantages in getting into a formal legal contract in the traditional sense," said Dr. Finer, a 40-year-old unmarried mother of two.

Dr. Finer, a doctor of internal medicine, said that during her 20s and early 30s she never wanted children. She had two abortions, the second one at age 33.

But she said that about two years later: "I decided I wanted to go through that biological experience of pregnancy. I wanted to be involved in that creative process. I knew it would be fascinating, interesting and important. I also felt an urgency to do it soon because of my age."

It would have been nice to have been in love with someone at the time, Dr. Finer said as her 5-year-old son Hampton sat in her lap and listened to her heartbeat with a stethoscope. But she said that she didn't think she had time to wait for love to come along.

The first man she asked to father her child refused. She did not ask the second man.

Friends Helped

She said that there were some lonely times during her pregnancy with Hampton, but on the whole she was very happy. She said that friends supported her decision. She said that she did not want to raise an only child. So, two years later, she had a daughter.

"An ego trip? I don't know," she said. "To some extent, perhaps it was selfish. But I want to live my life honestly."

She does not try to conceal her unmarried state.

"I think it is a statement that bears repeating," she said. "That women are capable of making decisions and having families. If a woman decides that's what she wants to do, then she should do it. Although I would advise a woman against it unless it is economically feasible."

Dr. Finer has three part-time jobs that she schedules around her children's day care. They live in a cluttered house in Brooklyn. The children know they do not have a father.

"I wonder how the children will do in public schools when someone asks them where their daddy is. I worry that they might not have sufficient male-role models. In some ways I think it's not healthy to have only me to relate to," Dr. Finer said. "Ideally, I'd like to live in a communal situation so there would be lots of adults for the kids."

•

Sally James (not her real name) had always wanted children but was opposed to marriage.

"I don't believe in the institution for political reasons, and I have no particular interest or need for someone to live with me," said Miss James, a 31-year-old Midwesterner now living in New York. "I think people make different commitments in life. Mine was to a child, not a husband."

She had applied for a foster child and single adoption without success. "Childlessness was very painful for me so when I found out I was pregnant, I was delighted," she said.

Her son was conceived "under very positive circumstances," but shortly after his birth, Miss James and the father broke up. He has not visited his son since.

She supports herself by babysitting and welfare. She says that she worries about what to tell her son when he asks about his father and is grateful that the boy has a warm relationship with one of her male friends.

"Having a baby was one of my life goals," Miss James said. "I feel very fulfilled."

•

Karen Emden gave up her first out-of-wedlock child for adoption when she was 17. When she became pregnant again eight years later "I was ecstatic and overjoyed. Steven was not a replacement for the first baby, but I do know there was a sense of deep loss, as if I had left something unfinished years before."

The father of the second child never showed any interest in being a parent. "It was a lightweight, transient relationship that withered. I kind of wish he'd make a token appearance," said the 31-year-old Miss Emden, who lives in New York. "Yet, I like the fact that Steven is all mine with no other individual laying claim. I wanted something uniquely mine. This is my responsibility, my idea, my project, my relationship."

When Steven, now 6, asks about his father, Miss Emden says that she tells him: "'He doesn't live here. We cared enough for each other to make a baby but not to live together.' Fortunately, more than half of Steven's class have single-parent families."

It has not been easy these last years. Miss Emden and her son are both in psychological therapy. She says she is quite sure she never wants to marry. She says that she is a lesbian.

Miss Emden is studying for a degree in psychology and is on welfare.

"That (being on welfare) bothers me but I know I'm not abusing it," she said. "I wanted to go to school and prepare myself for a positive function in society. Having Steven made me realize that I would have to pay a lot more attention to where I was going in life.

"But I'm so proud of myself. Steven has given me deep satisfaction and I'm making use of all the positive feelings he has generated. I'm much more interested in myself and the world."

Italian Censors Ban Showing of Pasolini Film

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP).—Government censors today banned the showing of the last movie of late director Pier Paolo Pasolini, who was murdered near Rome Nov. 2.

The government committee of censors ruled that the film, "Salo or the 120 Days of Sodom," was unsuitable for Italian audiences "not sufficiently mature yet for such movies."

The film is based on a book by the Marquis de Sade, the 18th-century French author who gave the name to sadism. Mr. Pasolini transferred the sadist plot to a modern setting in Salo, the northern Italian town where Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini retreated before being killed at the end of World War II. Mr. Pasolini equated Fascism to violence.

The film's Italian premiere was scheduled for Nov. 22.

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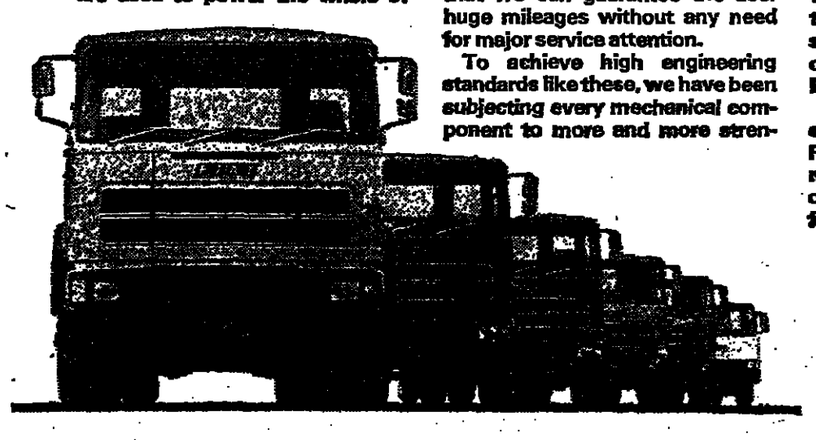

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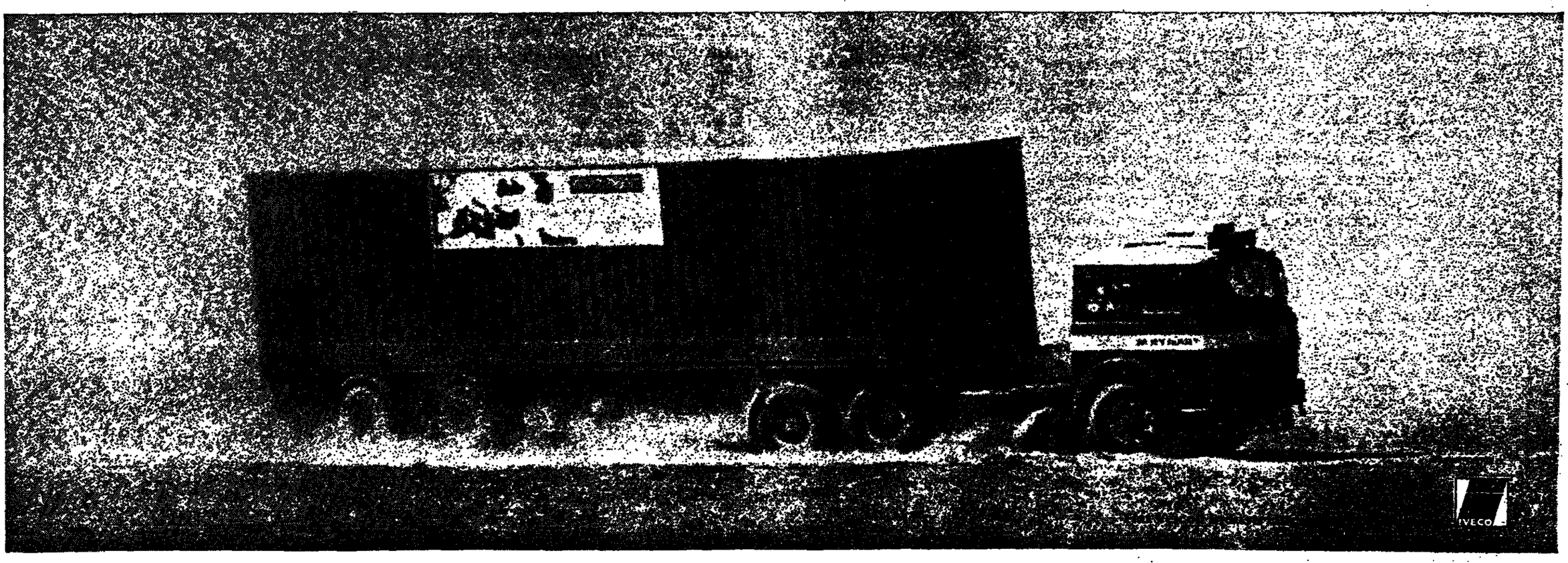

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Race, Sex Bias Still Found in Programs With U.S. Funds

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP). —The U.S. Civil Rights Commission said yesterday that race and sex discrimination still abound in federally aided programs and government efforts to stop it amount to little more than a series of ineffective "missed opportunities."

Commissioner Manuel Ruiz said at a news conference that neither the attorney general nor the federal agencies themselves have been willing to enforce Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits racial discrimination.

"We have attribute. this to the lack of presidential leadership," Mr. Ruiz said. "Presidents have passed the buck back down to the agencies. We feel the buck-passing stops in the White House."

In an 840-page report, the commission said responsibility for overseeing the government's efforts should be taken away from the Justice Department and given to the Office of Management and Budget.

Better Job

"If the President desires to have an effec..ve enforcement of Title VI, he would get a better job done through the Office of Management and Budget than through the Department of Justice," chairman Arthur Fleming said. "Whether he has a strong commitment to Title VI" remains to be seen, Mr. Fleming said.

The commission also recommended that President Ford issue an executive order prohibiting sex discrimination in all federally aided programs. Sex discrimination is not covered by the Civil Rights Act.

The report, covering 1972 through last year, paints a picture of a confused and hesitant federal bureaucracy that often tries hard, and often means well, but usually is incapable of carrying out eff...ve equal opportunity programs, "largely because of inadequate *government-wide leadership*."

In examining eight federal agencies, the commission found a reluctance to cut off funds or refer persistent violators to the Justice Department for prosecution.

Blatant Example

A commission aide said the most blatant example was the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, which started to act against 4-H and Homemaker Clubs set up separately for blacks and whites in 1965.

In *1973, the aide said*, the latest series of audits of those programs was held, and the Agriculture Department's civil rights staff was told the department would soon move to end the discrimination, but *to date there has been* no such action even though programs in about half the states were found to be "in serious noncompliance."

Compliance programs have been generally "ineffective," the report said.

In general, it said, federal agencies do not support even the weak efforts of their anti-discrimination staffs.

As a sanction, OMB could cut the budgets of agencies that fail to enforce anti-bias regulations, Mr. Fleming said.

The commission has recommended before that an Office of Civil Rights Enforcement be set up in OMB.

Adequate enforcement, the commission said, should include "stringent timetables for resolving complaints, conducting investigations, making determinations of compliance and initiating enforcement action."

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds								
Air France 9½-8?	101	102	Norsk Hyd 9¾-8?	101	102	Beatrice 4½-92	96	98
Asahi 10¼-80	102½	103½	NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99	Borden 6¾-91	104½	106½
ASEA 8½-86	89¾	90¾	Ontario 8¼-86	96½	97½	Borden 5-92	94	96
Ashland 8-87	89¾	90¾	Oslo 8¼-86	94¾	95¾	BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Aust. I.D. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼	Otis-Elev 8¾-83	101¾	102¾	Carnation 4-88	86½	88½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90	91	Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼	Chevron 5-88	99½	101½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98¾	99¾	Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½	Chrysler 4¾-88	48½	50½
BFCE 9-82	100	101	Pac.Light 8-88	88¾	89¾	Chrysler 5-88	54	56
B.N.P 9½-81	101½	102½	Papua 9½-83	99	100	Cont Tel 5½-88	71½	73½
Borregaard 8¾-86	92¾	93¾	Pemex 10¼-82	99¾	100¾	Cumm In 6¼-88	77½	79½
Broken Hill 10-90	99½	100½	Pennwalt 8-87	91¾	92¾	Dart Ind 4¾-88	80½	82½
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102¼	Philmorris 8½-86	100¾	101¾	EastKodak 4½-88	116	118
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98	99	QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½	Econ Lab 4¾-87	79	81
Carrier 8-87	88	89	QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95	Firestone 5-88	89½	91½
CNE 9¼-85	99¼	100¼	Queb Prov. 7½-86	88	89	Ford 6-86	88	90
CN Rhone 10-80/8.	102½	103½	Queensld 8½-86	88½	89½	Ford 5-88	75½	77½
Cons Food 7¾-91	86	87	Ralston 7½-87	91	92	Gen Elec 4¼-85	72	74
Conoco 8-86	95	96	Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾	Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94½	95½	S.A.S. 8-85	86¾	87¾	Gen Food 4¾-85	84	86
Copen Coum 7¾-8	84	85	Scanraft 8¾-88	96	97	Gillette 4¾-82	81	83
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99	Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½	Gillette 4¾-87	75	77
Corning 8½-86	97¾	98¾	Shell 8-86	94¾	95¾	Gould 5-87	87	89
Cut Ham 8-87	91	92	Shell 7¾-87	91¾	92¾	Gulf West. 5-88	85	87
Dana 8-87	89	90	Singer [illegible]-77	99½	100½	[illegible] 6-86	79	81
Denmark 9-82	99½	100½	Skandin. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼	ITT 4¾-87	81½	83½
Denmark 7½-90	81¼	82¼	SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾	I.S.[illegible] 6¼-89	69	71
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¾	100¾	St Ind 8½-80	101¼	102¼	Komatsu 7¼-90	101	103
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾	St Ind. 8½-88	99	100	McDerm 4¾-87	114	116
EIB 9½-85	100¼	101¼	Sumitomo 9½-80	100½	101½	Morgan JP 4¼-[illegible]	99	101
Ericsson 9¼-85	99	100	Swed. Exp. 9-82	99¼	100¼	Nabisco 5¾-88	91½	93½
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½	Sybron 8-87	90	91	Owens Ill 4½-8?	87	89
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99	Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½	Penney JC 4½-87	78	80
First Chic 7-80	94¾	95¾	Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½	Phil Lamp 4¾-83	86½	88½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	87½	88½	Textron 7¾-87	86¾	87¾	R.C.A. 5-88	76	78
Gen Mills 8-86	94½	95½	Tokyo Cor.10¼-81	102	103	Revlon 4¾-82	108½	110½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾	TokyoCur 8¾-88	87	89	Revlon 4¾-87	99½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102	103	Transocean 8-86	94¾	95¾	Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
G.H.H. 7¾-88	82	83	Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½	Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82½	84½
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½	Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½	Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Haas 8-78	101	102	Union Oil 7½-87	92	93	UnCarb 4¾-82	101½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½	Utah 8-87	90½	91½	WarnLam 4½-82	93	95
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¼	100¼	Volvo 9½-85	99¾	100¾	WarnLam 4¼-88	80½	82½
Intl Util 8¼-82	96	97	Volvo 8-87	86¼	87¼	[illegible] 5-88	77	79
Kimberley 8½-86	99½	100½	**Convertible Bonds**					
Marubeni 9¾-82	100¾	101¾						
Michelin 7½-88	82¼	83¼						
Miles 9¼-80	101¼	102¼	Amexco 4¼-87	80	82			
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	104	Am Tob 5¼-88	96	98			
Motorola 8-87	93	94	Ashland 5-88	77	79			
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85¾	86¾	Beatrice 6¼-91	108½	110½			

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.60	87.91	97.26
Previous	98.41	87.60	96.76

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 12, 1975

NEW YORK (AP). — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Baknam	46⅝	47
Bank and Trust		
1st Bk Sy	45¼	46
1stEmp s5	11¼	12
1st Wn F	1½	1¾
Hartf NC	15⅝	15⅞
Midl Bks	17½	18½
Shaw Cp	28½	29½
U Va Bks	14⅝	15¼
Va N Bnk	13½	14½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	14¼	14¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	3⅞	4⅜
AVM Cp	1¾	2½
Acushnt	10¾	12½
Addisn W	8⅛	8½
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alberts	5¼	6
Alco Inc	7⅜	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4¾	5⅛
A El Lab	⅞	1¼
Am Exp	36	36½
Am Finl	8⅞	9¼
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Greet	8¼	8⅝
Am Telev	14¼	15
Am Weld	9	10
Amtr Dv	⅝	⅞
Anadite	6⅜	7
Anheus B	35⅝	35⅞
rd May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	15¾	16¼
Arvida	4⅛	4⅝
AsCC Bot	17	17¾
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13½
Baird At	3⅜	3⅞
Balt PntC	13¾	14¼
Bang Hy	10⅝	11⅛
Bkam Rlt	4¼	4¾
Bassett F	20¾	21½
Bayls Mk	8	8⅞
seline F	4¾	5¼
Betz Lab	37¾	39½
Bibb Co	6¼	6¾
Bird Son	74	77
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Blck Hills	35¾	36¼
Bonza Int	1⅞	2⅛
Booz AH	6⅛	6⅝
Braden	4⅞	5⅜
Brinks	9⅝	10⅛
Brks Sce	12¾	13½
Brwning	2⅞	3⅜
Buckb M	4⅜	4⅞
Buckeye	8½	9
urn Sim	4¼	4¾
CalWSv	25¼	26¼
Campl Ch	1⅝	1¾
Canrad H	¾	1⅛
Cap Swst	4¼	4¾
Capin Air	2	2¾
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Co	2¼	3
CanVt PS	11⅛	11⅝
Chm Lea	8	9

	Bid	Ask
Chesa Ut	8¼	9¼
Chi Bridg	65½	67
Chilm Cp	3¾	4¼
ChrisSe	118½	121½
Circle F	2	2¾
CitznUt A	28⅞	29⅞
CitznUt B	26⅛	27⅛
Clark Mf	25¾	26¾
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	2½	3¼
Com Clr	16¼	17
Coml Sh	18½	20
Comw Pa	23¼	23¾
Con Pap	46	47
Craw Co	10	10¾
Cross Co	10¾	11½
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	4½	5½
Data Dgn	1⅝	2¼
Data 100	9¼	9¾
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	37	38
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	27¾	28½
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12	12¾
Dbcn Cru	14⅝	15½
Docutel	7¼	8⅛
Dollar G	8⅞	9¼
Dorch G	9½	9¾
Dow Jone	27½	28¼
Doyle DB	8¾	9¼
Dunkin D	4⅞	5¼
Durlron	18	19
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	25¾	26¼
ElPas El	10⅛	10½
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be		5¾
Elec Nucl	7⅛	7⅝
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	4⅞	5⅜
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equity Oil	14	14½
Erie Tec	9	10½
Ethan Al	26¼	27
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	2⅞	3¾
Fst Bost	15½	16¼
Ficknor	23½	24
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	13⅝	14¼
Frmigli	⅜	¾
Folomal	14¼	14½
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3½
Frnkln El	6¼	6¾
Frnd Ice	25	25¾
Gen RlEs	2¾	3¾
Gov EFin	6¼	7½
Graph Cn	13¼	14
Green Mt	8½	8¾
Grey Adv	6⅛	6⅝
Gulf Intst	9¼	9¾
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7¼	8¼
Henred F	20	20¾
Holobm	⅞	1½
Hoover	12⅛	12⅝
Horiz Res	1⅛	2¼
Huds Pap	24	25
Hyatt Cp	4⅛	4¾
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	2⅜	3⅛
Infra Ind	1¾	2¼
Interc En	10	11

	Bid	Ask
Intrmk In	3	3½
Intrmt G	12½	13
InBk Wsh	2¾	3
IaSou Ut	22⅝	23⅛
Jamsby	10	10¾
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	12¾	13½
KMS Ind	2¾	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	33	33¾
KaisSt pf	18¾	19¼
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	19¾	20½
Kampg A	4⅞	5⅜
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	1¾	2¼
Kear Tr	4⅛	4¾
Kelly Svc	11¾	12¼
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Kaye Fib	15⅛	15⅝
Key CusF	4½	4⅞
King Int	1¾	2¼
Knap Vog	32	33
Lance In	20½	21¼
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin bcast	7¼	7⅞
Log Etrn	2¼	2¾
Madisn G	12⅝	12⅞
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1¼
Mallkrt	41½	42½
Manor C	2⅝	3
Marit Frt	4	4½
Maui LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	34¼	35¼
McQuay	10¾	11
Measur	13⅞	14⅝
Medfrn	33¾	34½
Merld In	1⅛	1⅞
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12½	13½
Millipr	47	49
Miner In	3½	4
Minn Gas	18¾	19¼
Miss Vl G	12⅜	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	13	13¾
Mont Col	6⅛	6⅝
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17½	18½
Motch M	3½	4½
Mot Club	2½	3
Mueller	8½	9½
Narag Cp	4⅞	5½
Nat Lib	3⅛	3½
N SecRsh	3½	4
Natmw Rl	2¾	3¾
NJ Nat G	18¾	19½
Nielsn A	21	21½
Nielsn B	20¼	21¾
NoCar Gs	9¾	10⅝
NoEOl un	15¾	16½
Nortrp Kl	12½	13¼
NW NatG	7⅜	7¾
NW PuSv	16¾	17¼
Noxel Cp	11½	12
Ogilvy M	18½	19¼
Ohio Ferr	14¼	15
Oil Shale	3¼	3½
Ormont	4⅛	4½
Otter TP	17½	18
Over NA	5¼	6
Pabst Br	24	24½
PacGa R	24½	25¼
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3⅜
Pauley P	4	4⅜
Pearl Mi	14¼	15¼
Pa Enter	14½	15
PnzlOil B	11½	11¾

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	5⅞	6⅜
Petrolit	69½	71
Pettibon	23	24
Philip L	9½	9¾
Piedmt A	3½	4
Pinkrtn	34¾	35½
Plon HiB	27⅛	27⅝
Pistilln	1¾	2¼
Possis Cp	1¼	2
Progrp	1¼	1⅜
Pub S NC	10¼	10½
P Bennet	15½	16½
PutD Cap	3⅜	3⅞
Qual Inns	1¾	2
Ragen Pr	2½	3
Rahall C	5½	6
Raych Cp	225	230
Raymnd	11¾	12¾
Recog Eq	6⅝	6⅞
Road Ex	43	43¾
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	3⅝	3⅞
Rus Stov	16	16¾
Sadlier	1¼	1¾
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	19½	21
Seis Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅝	2⅞
Seven U	32¼	33
Snap Tls	30½	31½
SolidSt Sc	8¼	9¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10
Sw El Sv	14¾	15
Standyn	12½	13¼
Sid Regis	15½	16¼
Stan HPd	13	15¼
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	20½	22
Sugdal F	2	2½
Super El	4¼	4⅝
TIME DC	3¾	4¼
Tampax	35½	36½
Taylr Wl	11¼	11¾
Tech Pub	5¼	6¼
Techcre	21½	22
Tecum P	34	36
Tennant	23	25
Tifny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transo O	8¾	9¼
Trico Pd	25½	27½
Tritn OG	1⅜	2
Tyson F	14½	15
Un McGil	10	11
US Bnknt	4¼	4⅝
US TrkLn	13¾	14¼
Up Pen P	17½	18¼
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	7	7⅝
Ventron	16½	17¼
Wads Pu	6¾	7½
Wsh NG	10⅝	11⅝
Webb Re	6	6½
Waco Dvl	1¾	2
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	1⅝	2¼
Weling M	8	8½
Well Gar	2¾	3½
Welsbch	2½	3¼
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	37¾	38½
Wisc PL	16¼	16⅝
Wdwrd L	27	27¾
Wright W	3⅝	4
ZionUt B	18½	19½

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INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

* * PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1975 Page 9

Britain Ready To Impose Import Curbs

Measures Would Be Short-Term, Selective

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Britain is prepared to introduce short-term selective import controls to protect firms that could be wiped out by foreign competition during the recession, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said last night.

"We are prepared to use short-term selective import controls where we are satisfied that this is necessary to preserve firms or sectors of industry which will be viable when recovery is under way, but could otherwise be wiped out by external competition during the recession," Mr. Healey told a meeting of the ruling Labor party at the House of Commons.

His statement indicated the government would not protect unstable firms which would be unlikely to become profitable again when the economic recession ends.

Mr. Healey also appeared to reject any general import controls as suggested by the Labor party's left wing.

He did not spell out what specific import controls he had in mind. The textile, automobile and electronics industries are among those urging some control on foreign imports.

Government ministers have warned left-wingers, however, of the danger of international retaliation which could prove more damaging to Britain's trade than the benefits to be won from import controls.

An added complication is Britain's decision to apply for $975 million in loans from the International Monetary Fund to help meet the country's trade deficit.

One condition for a major portion of the loan requires Britain to consult the IMF before imposing any import control.

Among those who have sounded warnings to Britain about import controls is U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, who has cautioned against any unilateral trade restrictions.

United Press International.

Château of Rambouillet, site of the weekend economic summit conference.

Giscard Now Supports 'Limited Flexibility'

France Abandons Exchange-Rate Policy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT).—Fears that France and the United States were headed on a collision course over the question of exchange-rate flexibility at this weekend's economic summit meeting dissolved today.

In an interview published in this morning's Le Figaro, President Giscard d'Estaing said that France is discarding its "traditional position" regarding the desirability of returning to a system of stable exchange rates, and is now supporting a system of "limited flexibility."

"The idea of absolutely rigid exchange rates was conceivable in other circumstances. Today, we have to allow a certain flexibility of the apparatus to enable it to absorb the shocks it is subjected to," he said.

The U.S. position has been one of rigid adherence to the present system of floating rates. Washington believes that allowing the exchange rate to bear the full brunt of the massive international capital flows has averted the monetary crises that recurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s, when monetary authorities tried to maintain fixed parities. In addition, Washington maintains that the floating system has allowed policy makers to concentrate on domestic economic objectives without having to be inhibited by the effect these measures might have on the foreign exchange market.

However, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made clear his continuing objection to the very wide fluctuations —up to 17 per cent—that have characterized the first years of the floating system.

Such large fluctuations, the President said, tend to disrupt the economy, jeopardize investment programs and upset world trade.

"We must seek a system with a minimum of stability and this doesn't seem to me to be out of reach. The Europeans (participating in the joint float, or "snake") have succeeded without setting fixed parities," he noted.

But he left unstated any specific proposal on how to achieve a more limited flexibility. He acknowledged that the United States is not ready to agree to defend the dollar at a specific level and added that "I have no intention to ask them to do so" at the upcoming meeting.

He stressed that the summit meeting will be an in-depth discussion of current issues without arriving at any formal decisions or precise agreements. The six participating nations—The United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy and France—will exchange views and try to agree on certain guidelines, he said.

The meeting, running from Saturday dinner to Monday lunch, will be held at the Château of Rambouillet, outside of Paris.

Japan Position Reported

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ).—Prime Minister Takeo Miki will call at the summit meeting for greater coordination between the West and Communist nations in the effort to overcome economic problems, the newspaper Yomiuri said today.

The world economic crisis can not be solved without cooperation, not only among developed Western countries but also among them and developing and Communist countries, Mr. Miki will tell the meeting, the newspaper added.

Unilever Net Gains 23.9% In 3d Quarter

But Declines 34.3% In First Nine Months

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Unilever group reported today that net profit in the third quarter rose by 23.9 per cent but for the first nine months profits showed a decline of 34.3 per cent.

Profit in the quarter totaled £47.7 million, up from £38.5 million in the same period last year, on sales of £1.6 billion, up from £1.5 billion.

In the first nine months earnings were £84.5 million, down from £128.6 million in the same period of 1974, while sales rose to £4.6 billion from £4.3 billion.

The Anglo-Dutch food and detergents concern said fourth-quarter results should exceed those of last year's fourth quarter, but profit for the whole year will not reach the 1974 level.

An interim dividend of 5.24 pence and 2.93 guilders was set for the shareholders of Unilever Ltd. and Unilever NV.

Unilever said the recession in Europe continued to have an adverse effect on demand for many group products.

Unilever operations in the United States and Canada were satisfactory, and other countries outside Europe again showed improved sales and higher profits, the company said.

Nippon Electric Net Drops

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Nippon Electric Co.'s net profit fell by a third to 3.1 billion yen ($7 million) in the half year ended Sept. 30 from 3.2 billion yen in the same period of 1974, the company reported today.

Sales rose to 202.4 billion yen from 185.3 billion yen. The company set a dividend of 2.5 yen, down from 3 yen.

Mitsui Mining Net Off

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ).—First-half net profit fell to 323 million yen at Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. compared with 1.1 billion yen a year earlier, the company said today.

Sales dropped to 78.6 billion yen from 120.1 billion yen. The company said it will not pay a dividend for the half year. Last year it paid 2.5 yen.

Fuji Electric Co. also reported plunging profits. The company said net earnings in the September half-year totaled 261 million yen, down from 1.2 billion yen, on sales of 94.3 billion yen, down from 99.7 billion yen.

Fuji also failed to pay a dividend after paying 2.5 yen for the 1974 first half.

Ford Seen Approving Aid for N.Y.

Contingent Upon Move by State

By John J. Goldman and Paut Steiger

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—If state officials take the appropriate steps in the days ahead, President Ford may approve federal assistance to New York City before a default occurs, high administration sources told the Los Angeles Times yesterday.

Such aid could take the form of federal loan guarantees, loans from the Treasury or possibly advances from the Federal Reserve System.

But White House approval is contingent upon the city and state of New York fitting together a satisfactory financial plan involving tax increases, further budget cuts, union cooperation and action by banks to stretch out the city's debt. The effort to accomplish these measures already is well under way.

An administration official said in Washington: "If all the pieces come together, it is possible the President may well see his way to approving some form of federal aid before default."

That view was echoed in New York's state capital at Albany by top aides to state Senate Republican leader Warren Anderson.

"You can see a scenario developing. There is a way out of this," an Anderson assistant said.

However, in Washington, White House spokesman Ron Nessen said President Ford's opposition to aid for New York City remains "unchanged despite what other people say around the fringes."

In the past, Mr. Ford has taken the position he would veto any bill calling for a "federal bailout" of New York and, instead, has urged an amendment to the bankruptcy act that would provide for a more orderly default. At the same time, Mr. Ford has said that in the event of default he would approve some form of federal assistance, if necessary, to maintain essential services such as police, fire and emergency nursing.

But under a scenario now being considered by administration officials, the President would approve aid for essential services in advance of default—provided all other necessary steps had been taken.

It was not immediately clear whether the President would sign a loan-guarantee bill similar to those being advanced in Congress, or whether he would propose a modified version of his own.

Last Piece of the Pie

In effect, however, the President's action would be the last piece of a financial pie.

"Not all the pieces have come together yet," said one administration official. "We haven't seen enough. The President hasn't changed his position. But we will continue to take things to the President as we get more information."

Fast, coordinated moves by New York State officials is considered essential by the White House. Congress is set to recess on Nov. 20, and is not scheduled to return until Dec. 1.

Gov. Hugh Carey has predicted the city will run out of money in early December and will face default. Present figures project a $364-million shortage in the week ending Dec. 5, and a $495-million deficit the following week.

A group of top advisers to Gov. Carey met yesterday with Treasury Secretary William Simon, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Fed, and William Seidman, Mr. Ford's assistant for economic affairs.

'Pivotal' Talks

Aides to the governor described the conference as "very pivotal."

The most immediate problem is the State Housing Finance Agency (HFA), which remains $50 million short of the $130 million it needs to raise on Friday. The funds are needed to repay owners of notes maturing on that day.

Gov. Carey has called for a package of tax increases—including a rise in the state's personal income tax, taxes on upstate banks and perhaps a 1-per-cent increase in the city's 8-per-cent sales tax. This would be coupled with cuts in state services and perhaps a rise in corporate taxes.

The banks would be called upon to extend the city's debt and to produce some additional short-term aid. Bankers said this was not unreasonable, providing it was part of a larger financing scheme. Some banking officials foresaw the possibility of additional short-term loans to get the city and state over difficult periods. But they tended to look unfavorably on further long-term financing.

The bank's actions would be coupled with concessions by municipal workers, such as investing more from union pension funds and curtailing fringe benefits. A White House umbrella might well lessen potential legal problems facing the pension fund trustees if they make further investments in the city.

Union cooperation was implicit in an announcement by Mayor Abraham Beame yesterday that 8,374 more city workers would be removed from the payroll as part of plans to further reduce the city's budget by $200 million. Since last December, 35,887 workers have been dropped. Aides to the mayor say almost 22,000 of these have been eliminated through layoffs. The city's payroll has been reduced to 258,535 workers.

© Los Angeles Times.

Rockefeller Says Ford May Reappraise Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller said yesterday that he believes President Ford will reappraise his opposition to federal assistance for New York if the city balances its budget and takes other measures to restore "fiscal integrity."

"If the city did take steps and make the hard decision then that would create a new circumstance . . something that he (Mr. Ford) had not anticipated," Mr. Rockefeller said at a press conference in Austin, Texas, where he was attending a domestic policy conference. "When a new situation develops under these circumstances, maybe there would be a reappraisal of the situation."

Mr. Rockefeller said he based his statement "on a value judgment of my own" and not on any inside information from Mr. Ford, but Mr. Rockefeller and the President met for an hour yesterday before the Vice-President left for Austin and they discussed "substantive issues," not politics, Mr. Rockefeller said.

House Republican leader John Rhodes said he might support a short-term guaranteed loan to tide the city over and avoid bankruptcy if city, state and federal officials could agree on a plan to put the city on a sound financial footing in two years.

This statement represents a reversal of his previous position and comes close to endorsing part of a bill the House will take up next week, providing some $7 billion in loan guarantees to New York.

Stock Prices Gain Strongly On New Hope for N.Y. City

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (IHT).—Stock prices forged ahead today in the busiest session since last July as traders appeared to be betting that New York City may yet avoid financial collapse through some kind of federal assistance.

While the White House again reiterated President Ford's objection to government aid for the city, it did little to defuse the optimism on Wall Street.

Blue chips and high-priced glamours were among the biggest favorites on the New York Stock Exchange, although advances of a point or better cropped up throughout this list.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 13.70 to 852.25, and about 1,110 issues gained to 385 declines. The Dow was up 12.05 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 23.96 million shares compared with 14.64 million yesterday.

Ford Motor gained 1 1/4 to 44 1/8 in the automotive group, while General Motors rose 7/8 to 57 1/2. A GM official said yesterday the firm expects fourth-quarter sales to be ahead of the like period a year ago.

American Motors edged up 1/4 to 6 1/8. It reported a profit for the fourth quarter against a loss a year earlier.

A. E. Staley rose 1 5/8 to 59 5/8 a day after raising the dividend.

IBM spurted 5 to 22: 3/4. IBM told analysts that its sales have "improved steadily" over the past several months.

Other strong spots included Burroughs up 3 1/8 to 79 3/4, Du Du Pont 2 7/8 to 128 5/8, Digital Equipment 5 7/8 to 139 5/8, Walt Disney 1 1/2 to 52 1/4, Mobil Oil 1 1/4 to 46 3/8, Eastman Kodak 2 5/8 to 107 5/8, Procter Gamble 2 3/4 to 93 3/4, and Loews 1 5/8 to 21 7/8. Loews reported higher quarterly profits.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in stepped-up trading. The Amex index rose 1.13 to 85.28.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.63 to 83.47.

Bonds reversed small opening gains to close lower in moderately active trading. Long-dated government coupons lost up to 1/2 point, while corporates closed 1/4 to 3/8 point lower.

Federal funds moved erratically to close lower after Federal Reserve action to improve liquidity in the banking system, while Treasury bill yields rose.

NYSE Tables Are Delayed

The IHT regrets that due to transmission difficulties it is not possible to print the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

Wilson Seen Rejecting Aid That Chrysler Is Requesting

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson may be laying the groundwork for refusing Chrysler Corp.'s aid requests for its unprofitable U.K. unit.

Political analysts as well as auto industry observers say the Prime Minister's recent scathing comments about Chrysler indicate the government will reject most, but probably not all, of the financial support the company is seeking.

Although warning last month that it may dispose of Chrysler (UK), the parent company has yet to say exactly what sort of government aid it is seeking. Reports of financial requests range from £30 million to over £200 million.

The feeling is growing that the best Chrysler can hope for is limited government support. This would allow an orderly rundown of its operations here, resulting in sharp cuts in the workforce of 25,000 persons and the eventual dropping of most car assembly operations.

Although the Prime Minister has repeatedly said he does not want to prejudice talks on Chrysler's future in Britain, he has made it abundantly clear that he is unhappy with the U.S. company and its management.

Shortly after Chrysler chairman John Riccardo returned to Detroit last week after talks with Mr. Wilson and Industry Secretary Eric Varley, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that the government finds itself "with a pistol at its head" by the Chrysler crisis.

"The situation we have been presented with is something which—when all the facts are known—will turn out to be distasteful to MPs in all parts of the House," Mr. Wilson told the Commons.

One industry official, noting the pressure on the Prime Minister to save jobs, said Mr. Wilson has established "the scapegoat, and now he can put the blame on Chrysler."

The government could back any decision to allow Chrysler (UK) operations to be run down by pointing out the acknowledged over capacity of the U.K. car industry and the fact that support for the firm would mean the government was creating more competition for state-owned British Leyland.

Also, there has been much criticism that Chrysler, because of its old and limited range of models, really is not worth saving. The company has been losing nearly £3 million a month since mid-1974.

One reason given for the government opposing a total collapse of Chrysler (UK) is the large contracts for knocked-down car kits the company has been receiving from Iran National Mannfacturing Co.

However, the bloom is beginning to fade on the Iranian order Chrysler (UK), which had said it would send over 150,000 kits to Iran this year, now plans to send less than 120,000.

It says the cutback is due to problems Iran National is having in setting up a paint shop facility, but the Iranian company has been critical of the quality of Chrysler goods.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Otis Elevator Accepts United's Bid

Otis Elevator Co. has capitulated to the takeover bid of United Technologies Corp., calling off its four-week-old battle against United's effort to gain control through a cash tender offer. In return, United sweetened its offer for "any and all" shares of Otis, raising it $2 to $44 a share. The higher price, in effect, provides Otis's beleaguered management, which had labeled the $42 offer as "totally inadequate," with a face-saving note to help justify its decision to surrender. One Wall Street source close to the situation said the unopposed offer may attract as many as 7 million of Otis's 8.1 million outstanding common shares.

Morgan to Buy Into Dutch Bank

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., plans to purchase a 50-per-cent interest in Labouchere & Co., a bank located in Amsterdam and wholly owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank. Under the proposal, Morgan will become responsible for the management of the bank, which will be renamed Bank Morgan Labouchere. Morgan will purchase its half interest by subscribing to unissued shares of Labouchere, whose authorized capital initially will be increased to 100 million guilders (about $38 million). At the end of 1974, it reported total assets of 241 million guilders. Consummation of the transaction is subject to various approvals, including the Netherlands central bank, with whom the plan has been discussed, and the U.S. Federal Reserve System. Morgan had owned 20 per cent of the Mees en Hope Group, the holding company for the fourth largest bank in the Netherlands. But Algemene Bank Nederland the nation's second largest bank, recently took over the group and bought the Morgan holding.

Gulf Oil, VEBA End Talks

Gulf Oil Corp. and VEBA, the West German petroleum products concern, have ended discussions concerning establishment of broad cooperative arrangements in the international energy field. A Gulf spokesman says the decision to terminate the talks was mutual. In mid-March, the companies disclosed they had signed a letter of intent regarding the establishmen' of broad cooperative arrangements in the international energy field. The Gulf spokesman cited changed conditions for ending the talks.

U.K., Hoffmann La Roche End Their Dispute

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A long, bitter dispute between the Swiss-based Hoffmann-La Roche drug group and the British government over prices charged for two widely-sold tranquilizers was settled today.

Roche agreed to repay to the government about £3.75 million and in return a 1973 order controlling the prices in Britain of Librium and Valium will be lifted.

The out-of-court settlement was announced in the House of Commons by Prices Secretary Shirley Williams.

In April 1973, the then Conservative government ordered Roche to cut the prices of Librium and Valium by 60 and 75 per cent of their 1970 level.

The order, approved by Parliament, came after the Monopolies Commission charged Roche, the world's largest pharmaceutical company, with making excessive profits on sales of the drugs to the National Health Service.

Roche challenged the validity of the price-cutting order in the courts, with the government finally winning an appeal court ruling that it had the right to enforce the order.

The company claimed that the government was not recognizing its need to make profits to finance research and development.

Mrs. Williams said the settlement took account of excessive profits made by Roche between January 1970 and April 1973, the time of the government order.

Excess profits for the period totalled £12 million, she said, but the prices fixed by order had become unduly low, so an offset of £8.25 million was due to the company.

Roche had accepted that the new prices of Librium and Valium in Britain would be about half the 1970 level—still less than half the price in the rest of the world.

Italian Payments Deficit

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a monetary balance of payments deficit in September of 97.1 billion lire, compared with a deficit in the like 1974 month of 35.1 billion lire, Banca d'Italia reported today.

North Vietnam Said Raising Euromark Loan

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—North Vietnam is raising a Eurocurrency loan of 70 million deutsche marks, informed sources said here today.

The interest on the five year loan is reported to be 1 1/2 percentage points over the London interbank offered rate.

The syndicate leader will be a French bank and French banks will figure prominently among the participants, the sources added. London bankers thought this was the first North Vietnam borrowing in Western financial markets.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.61½	1.16½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.66
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38½	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton..	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton...	213.82	202.72
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	59-60	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3⅞-6.5	7.6⅝-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.30¼	3.74¾
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.8⅞-3.9	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.42	5.06
Gold N.Y., oz.	143.86	—

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (b. - 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	741.10	892.90

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 12, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Mar	13.60	13.83	13.50	13.50	14.12
May	13.65	13.80	13.50	13.50	14.06
Jul	13.65	13.75	13.50	13.50	14.02
Sept	13.65	13.74	13.50	13.50	14.02
Oct	13.65	13.70	13.50	13.60	13.95
Mar	13.55	13.55	13.47	13.50	N13.83

Sales: 5,840.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	58.00	58.10	56.70	57.85	57.90
Mar	55.25	55.25	53.90	54.85	55.10
May	53.10	53.10	52.01	52.95	53.00
Jul	51.60	51.75	50.71	51.60	51.50
Sep	50.70	50.70	49.80	50.65	50.50
Dec	49.45	49.45	48.75	49.35	49.35
Mar	49.10	49.10	48.90	48.90	48.90

Sales: 2,834.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Nov	55.30	55.40	55.30	55.40	55.20
Dec	55.70	55.70	55.50	55.70	55.50
Jan	56.30	56.30	56.10	56.20	56.10
Mar	57.40	57.40	57.10	57.30	57.20
May	58.50	58.50	58.30	58.40	58.30
Jul	59.70	59.70	59.40	59.50	59.40
Sep	60.80	60.80	60.50	60.50	60.50
Dec	62.00	62.00	61.70	61.70	61.70

Sales: Estimated 1,597.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	6.90	7.20	6.76	7.03	7.14
Apr	7.70	8.09	7.75	7.82	8.21
May	9.93	10.18	9.93	9.93	10.08
Nov	5.34	5.75	5.34	5.75	5.35

Sales: 4,936.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Dec.	443.10	444.00	436.30	443.40	450.00
Jan	447.50	447.50	440.00	446.70	453.40
Mar	455.00	455.00	447.00	454.20	461.00
May	462.00	462.00	454.00	461.80	468.60
Jul	469.00	469.60	462.00	469.30	476.10
Sep	477.80	477.00	474.00	476.70	483.50
Dec	487.50	487.60	482.00	487.60	494.50
Jan	491.10	491.10	488.00	491.10	498.10
Mar	498.30	498.30	495.60	498.30	505.30

Sales: Estimated 13,265.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Nov	62.10	62.15	61.50	62.05	B62.20
Jan	64.00	64.20	63.50	64.20	64.20
Mar	65.20	65.50	64.20	65.50	B65.40
May	66.70	66.70	65.60	66.40	B66.70
Jul	67.65	67.65	66.85	B67.65	67.80
Sep	67.90	67.90	67.90	B68.10	68.25

Sales: 400.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	52.90	53.35	52.50	52.72	52.75
Mar	54.45	54.85	54.11	54.30	54.32
May	55.22	55.66	54.90	B55.10	55.05
Jul	55.85	56.20	55.70	55.70	B55.65
Oct	55.75	55.80	55.75	B55.70	B55.80
Dec	56.00	56.30	55.80	55.85	B55.90
Mar				B56.16	B56.20

Sales: 4,000.

GOLD (100 troy ounc.)

Nov	143.90	143.90	143.90	143.50S	144.20
Dec	143.50	144.50	143.30	144.00S	144.70
Feb	145.80	146.00	145.10	145.70S	146.40
Apr	147.30	147.80	147.00	147.60S	148.30
Jun	149.20	149.50	149.00	149.50S	150.20
Aug	151.50	151.60	151.50	151.40S	152.10
Oct	153.70	153.70	153.40	153.30S	154.00
Dec	155.10	155.30	154.90	155.20S	156.00
Feb	157.20	157.20	157.20	157.10S	157.90

Sales: Estimated 5,164.

CHICAGO FUTURES

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Dec	—	144.60	143.50	143.80	144.00
Mar	146.20	146.90	146.00	146.30	146.00
Jun	149.70	149.70	148.80	149.30	149.50
Sep	152.80	152.80	152.30	152.30	152.20
Dec	156.50	156.50	155.30	155.30	155.30
Jan	159.40	159.60	159.40	159.60	160.00

Sales: Dec 1,220; Mar 316; Jun 114; Sep 3; Dec 1; Mar 1.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅜	3¼-3¾	1 -1½	10¼-10¾
1 M.	5⅞-5½	3¾-4	1⅝-1⅞	10¾-11
3 M.	6⅛-6¼	4⅛-4⅜	3 -3¼	11 -11¼
6 M.	7⅛-7⅜	4⅝-4⅞	3¾-4	11⅞-12
1 Y.	8 -8⅛	5½-5¾	4⅝-4⅞	12¼-12½

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	88.40	88.30	97.20	77.00
Brussels	119.94	120.84	137.87	106.43
Frankfurt	145.74	145.86	145.86	110.86
London 30	371.80	370.20	371.80	146.00
London 500	164.83	163.83	163.83	64.40
Milan	80.60	80.96	108.86	75.41
Paris	129.10	130.20	138.70	89.70
Sydney	409.13	419.59	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	316.43	315.97	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4337.85	4335.39	4564.53	3537.04
Zurich	272.30	271.80	291.30	200.30

(n) New. (o) Old

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 12, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	267	Matsu. E. Wks	625
Canon	247	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	131
Dai Nip. Print.	482	Mitsubi Corp.	429
Fuji Bank	315	Mitsui Co.	464
Fuji Photo	384	Mitsukoshi	436
Hitachi	164	Nippon Elec.	175
Honda Motor	572	Sharp	293
C. Itoh	398	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air L.	1,516	Sony Corp.	2,530
Kansai El. Pwr.	670	Sumitomo Bank	328
Kao Soap	641	Taisho Marine	305
Kirin Brewery	311	Takeda	216
Komatsu	370	Teijin	172
Kubota	313	Tokyo Marine	554
Matsu Ind.	547	Toray	147
		Toyota	650

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	166.95	162.50	164 -164.05	166.50-167
Mar	164.70	160	161.50-161.85	164.50-164.65
May	162.25	160.25	161.25-161.40	163.50-163.75
Aug	162.25	160	161 -161.20	163 -163.30
Oct	161.25	159.50	160.25-160.35	162.75-163
Dec	159.50	159	159.90-160.50	161 -163
Mar	158		159.40-160	160 -162
Lots: 3,660.				
COCOA				
Dec	649	640	644 -644.50	644 -645
Mar	629	619.50	622.50-623	625.50-626.50
May	608	600	602.50-605	605.50-606
Jul	599	592	594 -595	596 -597
Sep	594	585	587 -590	590 -591
Dec	582	576	579 -580	580 -582
Mar	580	574	576 -577	578 -579
Lots: 1,562.				
COFFEE				
Nov	710	700	699 -700	709 -712
Jan	710	700	698 -699	709 -710
Mar	707	696	697 -698	707 -708
May	707	697	697 -698	706 -707
Jul	707		700 -701	709 -710
Sep	704	703	704 -704	711 -712
Nov	712	711	704 -706	713 -714
Lots: 202.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	578.50- 579	581 - 582
3 months	599 - 599.50	602.50- 603
Cathodes: spot	565.50- 566.55	569 - 569.50
3 months	586 - 586.50	589.50- 590
Tin: spot	3,064 -3,066	3,040 -3,045
3 months	3,115 -3,116	3,090 -3,092
Lead: spot	165 - 165.50	166 - 167
3 months	172.25- 172.75	173.50- 173.75
Zinc: spot	346 - 347	349.50- 349
3 months	357.50- 358	259 - 359.50
Silver: spot	213.30- 213.60	216 - 216.30
3 months	220.40- 220.50	222.90- 223

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)		Ch.
Dec	594	588	588	589	— 9
Mar	575	569	569	570	— 7
May	562	561	562	564	— 4
Jul	—	—	545	555	—10
Sep	—	—	540	548	—10
Dec	—	—	—	535	— 9

Lots: 200.

Market Summary

Nov. 11, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Pan Am	644,300	5¼	+ ⅛
Otis Elev	444,700	44⅝	+ ⅛
White Motor	396,600	5⅝	+ ⅛
Federdstr	251,400	54⅝	+1⅛
Ual Inc	232,900	26½	+1⅛
Citicorp	205,700	29⅞	+ ½
Sony Corp	191,100	10⅛	+ ⅛
Boise Cascd	180,100	22⅜	+ ⅜
Wilms Cos	175,200	25⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	172,400	21⅛	
Beth Steel	165,000	33¾	+ ½
Burrghs	157,000	79¾	+3⅛
Gen Motors	147,800	57½	+ ⅞
Am Tel&Tel	147,600	51	+ ¾
Ryder Sys	145,800	8¾	+ ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in million)	23.96	14.64
Advances	11.08	870
Declines	383	483
Unchanged	359	457
Total issues	1850.	18.10
New 1975 highs	87	43
New 1975 lows	17	18

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	117,200	36½	+2⅛
Kewanee In	75,900	12⅞	— ⅛
Intl Bnknot	74,000	1⅞	
Amsalty Eq	64,700	3⅞	+ ⅛
New Proc	46,900	13⅞	— ⅛
Craig Corp	35,200	9⅞	+ ½
Dev Cp Am	32,500	3⅞	+ ⅛
Houstoil M	32,100	31	— ⅛
McCull Oil	30,600	3⅞	— ⅛
Soundesgn	23,000	14	+ ½

Appro total stock sales		1,670,000
Stock sales year ago		2,213,935

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
85.28	84.14	85.28	+1.13

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	842.02	855.64	838.40	852.25	+13.70
20 Trn	170.35	174.00	169.58	173.22	+ 3.19
15 Utl	82.69	83.78	82.21	83.08	+ 0.51
65 Stk	258.43	262.82	257.24	261.57	+3.97

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.68	100.61	102.20	+1.53
20 Railroads	38.52	37.75	38.39	+0.50
55 Utilities	44.18	43.32	43.87	+0.39
500 Stocks	91.63	89.80	91.19	+1.32

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.22	47.83	48.22	+0.70
Industrials	53.60	53.24	53.60	+0.80
Transportation	32.53	32.11	32.53	+0.62
Utilities	33.19	33.01	33.19	+0.32
Finance	45.90	45.60	45.90	+0.88

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 11	145,746	312,634	1,780
Nov. 10	162,522	403,011	2,099
Nov. 7	166,061	361,135	1,620
Nov. 6	162,899	340,349	1,780
Nov. 5	167,085	341,787	1,446
Nov. 4	129,161	283,056	1,744

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Mexico Nears World Role in Oil Trade

By Edward Cowan

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12 (NYT).—With a mixture of national pride and reticence, Mexico has been expanding its oil production to the point where it may soon be in a position to play a role in world oil trade and politics.

Whether to do so through substantial exports is a simmering, politically sensitive question that the government has avoided discussing publicly. With proven reserves and production climbing at brisk rates, however, the question will have to be resolved within the next year or two.

Production in October reached 880,000 barrels a day—including crude oil, condensates and natural gas liquids—according to Petroleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, the state-owned oil monopoly.

By mid-1976, according to Francisco Inguanzo, Pemex's deputy director in charge of exploration and crude-oil production, Pemex will be producing more than 1 million barrels a day. Only 13 or 14 countries around the world produce that much or more at present.

Further substantial annual increases are expected for five or six years beyond 1977, if only to keep pace with internal consumption, which is growing at a brisk 8 per cent a year as a result of Mexico's drive to industrialize and manufacture petrochemicals.

Pemex officials estimate domestic consumption now at about 770,000 barrels daily and it is a point of national pride that Mexico has become self-sufficient in oil despite rapidly growing home demand.

Loan Raise.

Last week, Pemex raised $380 million in the Eurodollar market in London, and in the prospectus for the issue of five-year notes disclosed that it expected 1975 production to average 839,000 barrels a day, up almost one-third from 1974.

That jump and a further rise to a projected 1976 average of 961,000 barrels a day were said to be based on stepped-up production in the Reforma fields of southern Mexico. Discoveries there have triggered speculation abroad about Mexico's future as an oil power.

Mr. Inguanzo, in an interview, indirectly confirmed what oil industry and government analysts in the United States have surmised—that Mexico's new oil fields could lift production well above internal consumption levels and make Mexico an important exporter within two or three years.

U.S. Estimate

One estimate in Washington is that Mexico could put 1 million barrels of crude oil a day on the world market by 1980. Washington would welcome such sales as tending to put a lid on prices charged by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Mexico is considered unlikely to join the 13-nation cartel, but so far has been holding out for OPEC prices.

If Mexico's exports went chiefly to the United States, the closest major market, they would diminish American dependence on oil from the Persian Gulf, especially Saudi Arabia. That, too, appeals to Washington.

However, oil has been a politically sensitive issue in Mexico since foreign oil companies, mostly American and British, were expropriated in 1938: Consequently, there have been no efforts so far to put pressure on Mexico to make export commitments.

Independence Threat

Moreover, President Luis Echeverria Alvarez, who sees economic ties with the United States as a threat to Mexico's independence, is cool toward the idea of expanding the present modest volume of exports to the United States, about 100,000 barrels a day.

Arguing against using oil as a source of strength for the peso and Mexico's economy is the traditional view that Mexico should conserve its resources for future generations.

Mr. Inguanzo refused to divulge estimates of reserves in the big new Reforma fields in the states of Tabasco and Chiapas. However, U.S. oil experts in industry and in Washington believe that the Reforma fields hold at least 20 billion barrels of recoverable oil.

Pemex has scoffed at such estimates as premature. Nevertheless, two Pemex officials and the Cabinet minister responsible for Pemex have been quoted in the last few months as speaking of reserves of 20 billion barrels throughout Mexico.

Warship, Tanker Collide Off Dover

DOVER, England Nov. 12 (AP).—A British warship and a Panamanian oil tanker collided in thick fog off this port early today, the Coast Guard reported.

About 3,000 tons of crude oil spilled into the sea from the 219,913-ton tanker Olympic Alliance, which is registered in Liberia, the Coast Guard said. The other ship was the frigate Achilles, 2,500 tons. Both were continuing to port under their own power.

Later, seven ships sprayed detergents on the two-mile oil slick, which threatened to pollute southeast English beaches.

Weekly net asset value
on November 10, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $31.26
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. 22.80
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 12, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	143.40	143.85	—0.40
Zurich	144.00	143.75	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	146.39	146.28	—0.69

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).
Indexed value 1000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dalchoxel L. — International Bankers.

FCE Quotations

Nov. 13, 1975		1975 Dec	1976 Mar	1976 Jun
DJIA 852.25	bid	848	845	850
	offer	856	870	880
PTI 371.8	bid	370	365	365
	offer	375	380	390
TKDJ 4337.65	bid	4300	4300	4300
	offer	4400	4500	4600

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Kerstraat 363
Amsterdam.
Telex: 16102.
Phone: 25 47 58.
Cable: INDEXCHANGE

"When you're a world-wide company like us, there are dozens of banks that claim to be able to advise you.

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There are as many good reasons for using AMRO Bank as there are business problems.

Currency Rates

November 12, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6415	5.451	102.73*	60.31*	39.06y	—	6.815*	100.03*	44.045*
Brussels (c)	38.66	80.01	15.079	8.849	5.73*	14.674	—	14.664	6.46
Frankfurt	2.5653	5.2985	—	58.63*	3.793x	97.34*	6.630*	97.28*	42.88*
London (z)	2.0644	—	5.299	9.0313	1385.30	5.4365	79.74	5.446	12.3625
Milan	676.50	1396.75	263.10	154.48	—	256.15	17.469	256.16	113.77
Paris	4.373	9.0415	170.400*	—	6.475x	165.900*	11.3137*	165.910*	73.250*
Zurich	2.638	5.4461	102.75*	60.29*	0.2961*	100.06*	6.81*	—	44.10*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.995; Escudo: 26.665; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.205; Schilling: 18.235; Sw. krona: 4.369; Yen: 301.87; Belgian financial franc: 39.83; Canada $: 1.003; Hong Kong $: 5.0365.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	37.20
Albert Heijn	90
Algembank	319.50
Amrobank	72.10
A'dam	131
Fokker	35.40
Heineken	142.50
H.V.A.	54.30
Holl-Am-H	64.50
Hoogovens	52.90
K.L.M.	57.50
Pakhoed	137.50
Philips new	25.40
Robeco	179.50
Rolinco	128.60
Royal Dutch	95.90
Unilever	106.50
Van Ommer	235
VerMach	168.30

Brussels

Arbed	3,630
Brux-Lamb	1,800
Cock Ougree	898
Electrobel	6,270
GB-Inno-BM	1,700
Hoboken	3,520
Pétrofina	4,720
Ph Gevaert	1,048
Soc Générale	2,465
Solvay	2,350
Un Minière	1,180

Frankfurt

AEG	87.60
BASF	144.30
Bayer	121.60
Commerzbk	214.50
Cont Gummi	87.40
Daimler	351
Demag	184
DeutBank	334
DresdeBk	249.50
Hoechst	140.20
Gels Aktien	73.50
Hoesch	52.70
Karlsdt	444
Kaufhof	275
KHD	176.30
Lufthansa	58.50
Mannesmann	283.80
Metallgesell	228
Neckermann	103.50
Rheinstahl	71
RWE new	139
Schering	390
Siemens	280.10
Thyssen	90.40
Veba	105.50
Volkswagen	136.30

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.87
Anglo-Am	£32
Barclay Bk	3.13
Beecham Gr	3.23
BICC	1.29
Boots	1.41
Bowater	1.75
Brit-Am Tob	3.30
Brit Oxyg	0.57
Brit Pet	5.85
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.53½
Chartered	1.73
Courtaulds	1.52
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.16
Decca Rec	2.44
Distillers	1.27
Dunlop	0.70
E Mustline	2.16
GEC	1.42
FreeStGed	£23
GKN	2.50
Glaxo Gr	3.48
Gold Fields	2.16
Gt Un St	1.95
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sidd	3.30
Hudson Bay	£12
Imp Chem	3.15
Imps	0.76½
Mar & Spen	1.06
MetalBox	2.70
Nichols	0.38
Plessey	0.75
Rand Mines	2.80
Rank Org	1.69
Royal Dutch	£28⅞
R.T.Z.	1.83
Shell	3.80
Thorn (A)	2.14
Tube Invest	2.88
Union Carb	4.25
Vickers	1.45
War L3½	£23.75
West Deep	£16.50
West Drief	£39
West Hold	£27⅞
West Min	1.43
Woolworth	0.66½
ZCI	0.39

Milan

Bastogi	1,159
Erba	2,300
Erole Marelli	497
Fiat	1,110
Finsider	250.25
Generali	41,300
IFI	2,400
Italgas	530
Italsider	373
LaRinas	72
Montedis	472.50
Olivetti	1,130
Pirelli	800
Snia Visco	1,466
Terni	15

Paris

Air Liquide	358
Alimentaire	69
BSN	570
Carrefour	1,765
Cim Lafarge	180
Citroën	47.50
Cie Bancaire	482
CFP	118.80
CGE	293
CCF	177
Ferodo	373.50
Imétal	76
L'Oréal	948
Mach Bull	29.60
Michelin	1,370
Moet-Henn	590
Moulinex	286.50
Paribas	187
PUK	97.60
Penarroya	50
Perrier	100.50
Peugeot	308
Rh Poulenc	103.50
Sacilor	68.30
St Gobain	134.80
Suez	259.80
Télémécan	826
Thomson	245
Usinor	68.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	910
Buehrle	1,280
B Boveri	1,480
Ciba-Geigy	1,525
Cr Suisse	2,970
Fischer	550
HofRocheN	90,150
Nestlé	3,310
Sandoz	4,425
Sté B Suisse	457
Sulzer	2,425
U.B. Suisse	3,175

NOTICE

GLOBAL NATURAL RESOURCES PROPERTIES LIMITED SHAREHOLDERS

To obtain Latest Annual Report or make enquiries about the Company

Please write:

GNRP Shareholder Services Limited.
26-27 Regency Square, Brighton, Sussex BN1 2HF, England.

SHARE REALTY N.V.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Share Realty N.V. will be held on Monday, December 1, 1975, at 10:30 a.m., local time, at the office of the Corporation at Handelskade 8, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, for the purposes set forth in the agenda summarized hereunder.

(1) To waive the requirement that the Annual General Meeting be held within nine months after the end of the fiscal year.

(2) To approve the report of the management for the fiscal years ended December 31, 1973, and December 31, 1974, and the six month period ended June 30, 1975.

(3) To approve the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement of the Corporation for the fiscal years ended December 31, 1973, and December 31, 1974, and the six month period ended June 30, 1975.

(4) To elect managing directors of the Corporation.

(5) To ratify the appointment of auditors.

(6) To authorize the managing directors to take all measures as may be necessary or desirable in connection with the sale of the advisor.

(7) To authorize the managing directors to amend the fee schedule to the management contract.

All items of the agenda will be approved by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the shares present and voting at the meeting. Shareholders of record as of the close of business on September 15, 1975, will be eligible to participate and will be admitted to the meeting upon presentation of their share certificates or vouchers indicating share ownership, which may be obtained, along with a Notice and Proxy, from the custodian of the Corporation: Montreal Trust Company, Fundservice Division, 15 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 2E6.

$5,000,000

Aceros De Llodio, S.A.
LLODIO (ALAVA), SPAIN

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New Soviet Port Being Built on Pacific Will Become Nation's Biggest

By Christopher S. Wren

NAKHODKA, U.S.S.R., Nov. 12 (NYT).—A new deep-water port, designed to become the largest in the Soviet Union, is being slowly created near here at the southern tip of the Soviet Far East to handle a large part of Soviet Pacific trade.

The modern facility, parts of which are already in operation, has been designated Vostochny (Eastern) Port. It has been built from scratch in a natural harbor, using advanced technology and equipment supplied by 14 Japanese companies and $80 million in Japanese credits arranged five years ago. Once completed, the port is expected to handle more than 30 million tons of freight a year, exceeding the turnover of almost any other Pacific port.

Nakhodka itself, which lies in the Gulf of Amerika 100 miles southeast of Vladivostok, has become the Soviet Union's second-largest port in terms of freight turnover, ranking after Ilyichevsk, on the Black Sea. Nakhodka now handles 12 to 13 million tons of cargo a year.

Ice-Free Gulf

The ice-free gulf, which has been compared with the sheltered setting of San Francisco Bay, was discovered in 1858 by the Czarist corvette Amerika which sought refuge from a violent storm in the Sea of Japan. Its western bay was named Nakhoda, which is Russian for "The Find."

Nakhodka itself was developed as a port only in 1950. The city, with 140,000 inhabitants, now stretches across 20 miles of wooded hillside. In addition to its cargo traffic, Nakhodka provides a large ship repair yard and services the Soviet Pacific tanker and fishing fleets. Several passenger liners also ply a weekly route to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

In terms of trade, Nakhodka has outdistanced its larger rival, Vladivostok, which is closed to foreign visitors, because the Soviet Pacific Fleet is based there. In a rare exception, President Ford met Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev near Vladivostok a year ago.

With Nakhodka's commercial capacity strained, the Soviet government decided to develop the eastern arm of the Gulf of Amerika, originally called Wrangel Bay, after the Czarist admiral. It is deep enough to accommodate ships of well over 100,000 tons.

The first of the new port's 64 berths was commissioned at the end of 1973, Nakhodka's Mayor Nikolai Kuksov said, and the second is now in operation. Still, the Soviet press has periodically complained about the slow pace of construction.

Mr. Kuksov acknowledged that there had been some problems but attributed them to the shortage of labor. "When we can supply the apartments, people will come here because they earn good pay and enjoy a good climate," he said. Workers at Nakhodka earn 30 per cent above normal scale.

To resolve the housing problem, the government is installing two factories that will mass-produce prefabricated-panel apartments.

The port will be heavily involved in the container traffic moving on the Trans-Siberian Railway between Europe and Asia. One report estimates that the port may handle as many as 40,000 multiton containers a year, and a separate railroad has been built to join the main line north of Vladivostok.

Arabs to Blacklist Ships That Transit Canal to Israel

DAMASCUS, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The Arab League's Israel boycott office will blacklist foreign vessels that transit the Suez Canal carrying goods to or from Israel, boycott commissioner-general Mohammed Ahmed Mahjoub said today.

"This means that these vessels will not be allowed to anchor in any Arab port and will not be serviced," Mr. Mahjoub said. He cited as an example the Greek freighter Olympos, which transited the canal Nov. 2 carrying a consignment of Romanian cement to Israel.

Under the Sinai disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel, it was agreed that foreign vessels carrying nonmilitary goods to Israel should be allowed to use the Suez Canal. The Olympos was the first to do so in 16 years, and a few vessels have followed its lead since.

Mr. Mahjoub said blacklisted vessels should not be allowed to dock at Egyptian ports when negotiating the waterway, although he indicated that he had no authority to prevent them from transiting the canal.

West Bank Protest Dispersed by Israelis

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (AP).—Israeli soldiers fired in the air yesterday to disperse Arab students throwing rocks in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Israeli authorities said the demonstrations, which have been continuing off and on since Saturday, were timed to coincide with the debate in the UN General Assembly as a show of solidarity with the Palestinian cause. The trouble was centered in Ramallah, five miles north of here. Israeli troops arrested 10 students.

Turkish Jets Collide

MERZIFON, Turkey, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Two Turkish Air Force F-5 fighter jets collided in mid-air and crashed during a training flight today, a spokesman for Merzifon Air Base said. One pilot parachuted safely but the other was killed.

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2	POWER STATION MECHANICAL ENGINEER	Maintenance of all power station mechanical plant and equipment. Control of staff-Training of staff-Planned maintenance routines-Control of workshop.	M.I.M.E./ Equivalent	Five-ten years on Gas Turbine Power Stations.
3	POWER STATION ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	Maintenance of all power station-Electrical plant and equipment-Control of staff-Planned maintenance routines-Control of workshop-Training of staff.	M.I.E.E./ Equivalent	Five-ten years in a similar position in Central/Gas Turbine Power Stations.
4	POWER STATION MECHANICAL FOREMAN	Day to day maintenance of mechanical-Plant and equipment-Control of staff-Training of staff.		Five-ten years experience in Central Power Stations.
5	SYSTEM ENGINEER	All system operations and maintenance-Coordination of system loading-Day to day switching operations-Future system planning and growth.	M.I.E.E./ Equivalent	Ten years on Transmissions and Distribution systems up to 132 KV.
6	SYSTEM PLANNING ENGINEER	System planning-Load growth forecasting-Future system expansion.	M.I.E.E./ Equivalent	Five-ten years system planning up to 132 KV.
7	SYSTEM OPERATION ENGINEER	Day to day system operations including switching-System loading.	M.I.E.E./ Equivalent	Five-ten years system operation up to 132 KV.
8	SYSTEM ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE ENGINEER	Maintenance of all plant and equipment used on the system substations and lines. Control of staff-Training of staff-Planned maintenance routines.	M.I.E.E./ Equivalent	Five-ten years on system maintenance up to 132 KV.
9	SYSTEM ELECTRICAL FOREMAN	Day to day maintenance of all plant and equipment used on the system substations and lines.		Ten years on system maintenance up to 132 KV.
10	INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEER	All instrumentation associated with the Power Stations and systems-Control of staff-Training of staff-Planned maintenance routines-Assessment of future instrumentation requirements.	M.I.E.E./M. 1st. M.C./ Equivalent	Ten years in a similar position in Power Stations or Petro Chemical Industry.
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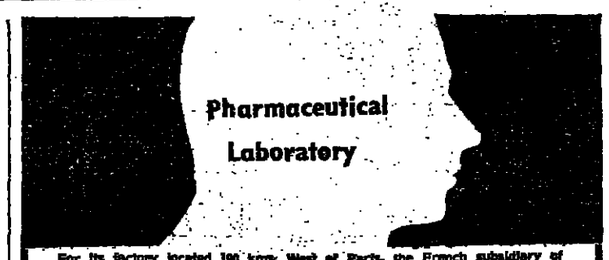

Pharmaceutical Laboratory

For its factory located 100 kms West of Paris, the French subsidiary of an international pharmaceutical group, seeks:

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(RA 2353 HT)

Member of the Board, responsible for the production activities, he will direct 140 people. His mission will be to define the fabrication objectives, to launch the programs, to supervise the purchases, stock, deliveries and maintenance. He will control the cost-prices and will improve the methods.
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He must be fluent in English.

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(RA 2355 HT)

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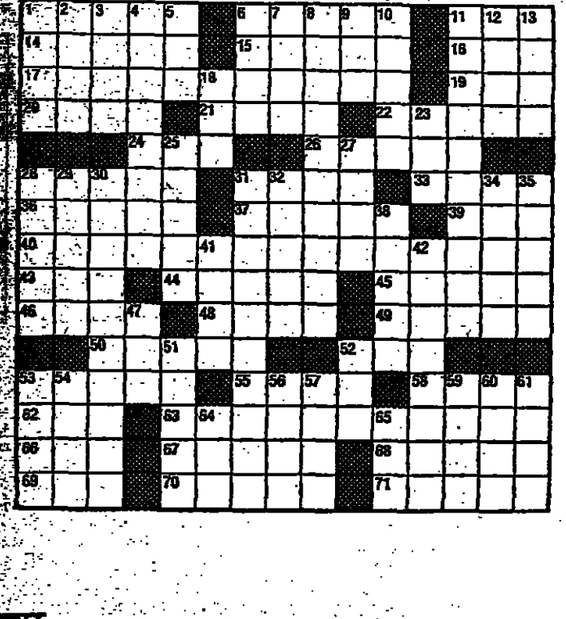
ACROSS

1 Sausage and spit
6 Kind of lily
11 Testing place
14 Native of Alaska
15 Like a lot
16 Oahu dance, to a Cockney
17 Restless drinkers
19 Drinking spot
20 Assignment
21 Works with
22 City in Italy
24 Age units: Abbr.
26 Giraffe's kin
28 Region, to poets
31 Dissolute one
33 Perth native
36 Mrs. Chaplin and others
37 Fed the pot
39 Height: Prefix
40 Drinker's nadir, with 63 Across
43 Spanish queen
44 "... or —— be"
45 Suspicious
46 Phoenician port
48 Row
49 Bets at dice
50 Zimbalist
52 Part of E.S.T.: Abbr.
53 High
55 —— homo
58 Source of all matter
62 I love, to Cato
63 See 40 Across
66 Impair
67 Exhaust
68 French sculptor
69 Equip
70 Seasons
71 Powder

DOWN

1 Mil. rank
2 Hawaiian fish
3 Lee's man, for short
4 Raffle winner, e.g.
5 Orch. section
6 Playing marbles
7 Ineffective
8 Tries to make, as a team
9 Slip
10 Remainder: Sp.
11 Tight as a tick
12 Jai ——
13 Type of dance
18 Eur. country
23 Raises
25 Pitch
27 Guinea hen's nestling
28 Heavenly passer-by
29 Kind of bin
30 Hale and hearty
31 Swinger in old song
32 Spanish explorer
34 Color
35 Four of 52
38 Souvenir of Holland
41 Eminence
42 Prepared
47 Newt
51 Millstone supports
52 Grease: Prefix
53 Lhasa V.I.P.
54 Ancient poet
56 Tab
57 Cardboard boxes: Abbr.
59 City in New Jersey
60 "—— go bragh"
61 Set right
64 Gershwin
65 Unit of work



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy	MADRID	12	53	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Fair	MILAN	2	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL	8	46	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Fair
BEIRUT	21	70	Stormy	MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast	NEW YORK	15	59	Showers
BERLIN	12	53	Cloudy	NICE	12	53	Rain
BRUSSELS	4	39	Stormy	OSLO	3	37	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Stormy	PARIS	2	35	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	3	37	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	44	Cloudy	SOFIA	6	43	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	7	44	Overcast
DUBLIN	5	41	Overcast	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	7	44	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	71	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Stormy	TUNIS	22	71	Fair
FRANKFURT	1	34	Fog	VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	37	Cloudy	VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	35	Cloudy	WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	62	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	29	62	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

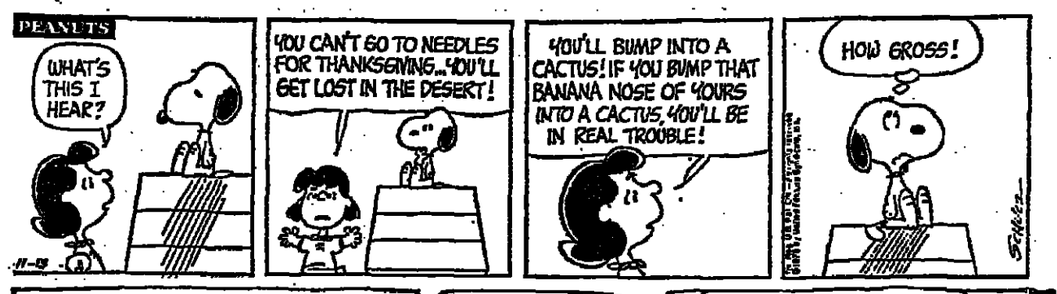
November 12, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$8.30
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.51
Austral Select	$2.80
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Eurobond	SF793.35
— (d) Ombar	$760
— (d) Orobar	SF536
— (d) Stockbar	SF934
(w) Browninvest	$12.68
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$10.92
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.46
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$9.78
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.23
— (w) Capital Resis S.A	$8.45
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF1,077
(d) Caribco Open-End	$94.49
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.93
(i) Clevelana Offshore Fd	$553.33
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.28
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.04
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.38
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF324
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF78.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF87.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF17.25
— (d) Usec	SF628
— (d) Europavalor	SF124
(i) Crosby Fund S.A	$4.01
C.S. INTL. MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$7.88
(w) D.G.O.	$38.94
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.10
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.13
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd	$10.88
(w) Europa Obligations	LF1,007
DIT-INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.70
— (d) Ind. Rentenfond	DM7.90
FIDELITY:	
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.	$50.46
— (w) Fidelity Equities	$6.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$32.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$9.48
(d) Fidinam	HF917
(w) Firm Intern'l Fd	$117.06
(w) First Int'l Realty Cer.	$14.61
(d) First Mach. City Fund	$37.43
(d) First Security S.A. Fd	$4.88
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.72
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF1,787
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF76.12
(d) Fondilalia	$10.09
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.35
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$6.57
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.82
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.54
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$24.81
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.80
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.17
(w) Hanseatisch Holdgs. NV	$5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hubei	$24.61
(d) Icofund	$9.97
(d) Interfix	SF298.15
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.42
(w) Intermarket Fund	$100.24
(w) Int'l Inv. Fund (Jersey)	$23.50
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$3.90
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$97.70
(d) Invest Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Inv.America S.A. Fund	$5.84
(r) Keyserque Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.75
(d) Japan Growth Fund	$14.26
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.52
(d) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.44
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (w) Jardine Bath. Trust	$43.39
— (w) Jardine Japan Fund	$58.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$12.52
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,542
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$8.96
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F.	$18.04
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$26.13
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd	SF378.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF369.50
(w) Luxfund	$17.92
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.65
(d) Nenwirth Int'l Fund	$1.55
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.87
(w) N.A.M.F.	$62.56
(w) Nippon Fund	$35.39
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$3.79
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$8.30
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.14
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.56
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,948
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF5,250
(d) Rentinvest	LF951
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.45
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.48
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF58.85
Share Realty N.V.	$14.22
Share International N.V.	$4.54
SEPEO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.52
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.25
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.54
— (d) L.C.F. Fund N.V.	$5.97
(w) SMK Spacial Fund	DM32.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. E. Sec.	SF1,532
— (r) Securswiss	SF572
(d) Soros Fund	$171.89
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF441.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF63.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF372.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF194.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF51.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF63.53
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$22.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$21.26
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.73
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca O.S. Sh	SF34.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF76.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF118
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF62
— (d) Globinvest	SF94
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF73
— (d) Rometa-Invest	SF230.50
— (d) Saft Sec'h Atr. Sh	SF242.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Fd	SF121
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.85
— (d) Europafonds	DM36.80
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.85
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.95
— (d) Unispecial I	DM56.60
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.61
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$11.62
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.66
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,243.24
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,893.73
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$361.75
(w) Worldwide Securities	$32.73
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,308.11

Dm — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

MARVIN KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIGAN

DENUC

KOPHOU

VEGASA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○-○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BYLAW MINER GLOOMY NOVICE

Answers: *Much changed in the modern world*—MONEY

BOOKS

THE O'HARA CONCERN

By Matthew J. Bruccoli. Random House. 417 pp. Illustrated. $15.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I am sufficiently interested in Samuel Johnson to have read with pleasure what he ate and how he slept when he went on a tour in the Hebrides with Boswell. On learning that Boswell's friend Malone had persuaded him to omit some of their meals, I was disappointed. I have always enjoyed a mental picture of Johnson's rejecting a cold sheep's head that had been sent to him for breakfast, by someone who could afford better. The doctor remarked that it was not a fit repast for a gentleman.

For those who are sufficiently interested in John O'Hara, "The O'Hara Concern," by Matthew J. Bruccoli, will offer similar pleasures. Others may find the book about as welcome as a cold sheep's head. John O'Hara was one of those men you either liked or disliked, and, after reading the testimony of those on both sides, it seems to me that most of them could have found better reasons for their positions.

If he had had a sense of humor, or even perspective about himself, Mr. O'Hara would have made a splendid character for one of his own novels. While his books sold more than 25 million copies and his short stories almost dominated one of the United States' most influential magazines, while he made a sizable fortune writing serious fiction at a time when very few good writers made a living, Mr. O'Hara still felt insecure enough to send grateful letters to critics who wrote favorable reviews of his books and to physically attack those who did not. This would have been exactly the sort of situation he liked to document and explore. It had the potential for the heavy, sentimental irony that was his trademark.

Though he has looked long and hard at Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Bruccoli can find no better explanation for his subject's vulnerability than the statement "he was born sensitive." But perhaps he is wiser to leave it at that, for nothing is duller and less convincing than a "psychological" biography. In "The O'Hara Concern," we get what must be nearly all the facts from all the sources and we should be able, if we must, to form our own opinion from them.

Obviously, Mr. Bruccoli is biased. A scholar could hardly be expected to devote several years of his life to writing a critical biography of one of America's most prolific authors unless he had a high opinion of the man or his work or both. This bias, however, does not prevent him from conceding that Mr. O'Hara could be extremely unpleasant when he was drunk; that some of his work is poor; that he "could not write entertainingly" as a columnist; that his hunger for recognition was pathetic in one so recognized.

Some familiar assumptions are contested in "The O'Hara Concern." John O'Hara was not, for example, from a poor family. His father was a well-to-do and highly respected doctor who owned a large house, a 160-acre farm and five cars. It was only when he died, after John had already left home, that the family fell on hard times. If John had really wanted to go to Yale—a subject that has been used to support every kind of conjecture—he could have done so. Since it was his own repeated misconduct that provoked his father into refusing to send him to college, we can only assume that the son did not genuinely wish to go.

Nor did Mr. O'Hara attack or defend the rich or well to do out of any articulated sense of social justice. He wrote what his imagination suggested, with a minimum of reference to the political climate. For what it was worth, he considered himself a liberal until his middle years, when becoming a teetotaller may have forced him to take a more critical look at life.

For those who find his work mechanical, conventional or sentimental, it may come as a surprise to discover that John O'Hara was rejected at first by The New Yorker magazine as too experimental, too elliptical and too difficult for their readers. Harold Ross, the New Yorker's legendary editor, complained that he did not understand what Mr. O'Hara's people were doing. Wolcott Gibbs agreed with this judgment. The lightly plotted, oblique stories for which the New Yorker later became famous, or notorious, may have been O'Hara's bastard children, and future literary historians may wish to speculate on how much the work of John Cheever, John Updike and other New Yorker authors owes to him.

Of especial interest to me was the language of the reviews that greeted Mr. O'Hara's earlier novels. The vaunted stylist Dorothy Parker said of "Appointment in Samarra" that it was "set down as sharp and deep as if the author had used steel for paper . . ." When "Pal Joey" was produced as a musical, Brooks Atkinson of The New York Times asked, "Can you draw sweet water from a foul well?" The foulness referred to Mr. O'Hara's "daring" sexual candor, which apparently was revolutionary in its time.

The last person in the world to underestimate his work, John O'Hara considered himself the first to bring certain complex literary techniques to the novel. These have not been sufficiently recognized, Mr. Bruccoli believes, because the intellectual climate was unfavorable to him in the later part of his career. One can agree with this last clause, but I found it difficult to see how Mr. Bruccoli supports his statement that John O'Hara "was writing for unborn generations of readers." On the evidence of the generation now struggling up to literacy in our universities, nothing seems less likely.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

		P	I	E	R	S			R	A	D	A	R	
C	A	T	M	A	P		O	P	E	R	A	T	O	R
A	U	S	T	R	A	L	I	A	N	C	R	A	W	L
B	L	A	R	E		O	L	L	A		T	R	E	S
			Y	A	R	N	S		M	P	S			
F	A	C		S	A	G		B	E	E		A	A	R
A	M	A	H		B	L	E	U		R	A	N	G	E
C	A	N	A	D	I	A	N		M	O	U	N	T	I	E	D
T	I	N	G	E		S	E	P	T		T	E	N	D
S	N	Y		A	R	T		I	H	S		S	T	Y
			A	R	E		K	N	O	T	S			
A	B	A	S		P	O	E	T		A	N	E	S	T
R	U	S	S	I	A	N	R	O	U	L	E	T	T	E
G	R	E	E	D	I	E	R		F	E	A	R	E	D
		R	A	T	E	D			O	R	D	E	R	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North opened the hand shown with two clubs, the standard way to show a one-suited club hand using a strong club system. His partner had just enough to insist on a game contract and played three no-trump after showing his heart suit.

After a normal spade lead from West, the game would have been down two without fuss, for the defense would score two spade tricks, two hearts and two clubs. However, East injected a double. His A-Q of clubs strongly suggested that North-South were due for trouble, as indeed they were.

Unfortunately for the defense, such a double calls for the lead of dummy's suit and West led the club nine. The message of the double is less clear-cut when dummy is known to have a six-card suit, so he might have stuck with the normal spade lead.

After the club lead, South was in full control. He covered with the ten, losing to the queen. East shifted to a spade, but it was too late.

The king won in dummy, and the clubs were established before the spades. When East won his second club trick, he persevered with spades, so South had an overtrick and a score of 650.

The best the defense could have done after the opening lead would have been to cash two heart tricks and save the overtrick.

NORTH
♠ K4
♡ Q3
◇ Q95
♣ KJ10864

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ 10732	♠ QJ95
♡ K985	♡ A10
◇ 832	◇ 1076
♣ 93	♣ AQ72

SOUTH
♠ A86
♡ J7642
◇ AKJ4
♣ 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club nine.

Seaver's Comeback Leads to Third Cy Young Award

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI). —Tom Seaver, whose league-leading 22 victories and record-setting strikeout performance this year followed his worst season ever, finished his comeback campaign today by being named winner of the National League's Cy Young Award for the third time.

Seaver, the New York Mets' right-hander who also won Cy Young Awards in 1969 and 1973, outpointed southpaw Randy Jones of the San Diego Padres, 98-80. Before this year, only Sandy Koufax of the Los Angeles Dodgers had ever won the award three times for being the league's best pitcher.

Seaver received 15 first-place votes, seven for second and two for third, while Jones, the National League earned-run average leader, had seven firsts, 14 seconds and three thirds. The remaining two first-place votes went to St. Louis Cardinals' workhorse reliever Al Hrabosky, who finished third with 33 points. Voting is done on a 5-3-1 point system.

"The big thing about winning this award," said Seaver upon learning of his selection, "is that it puts me on a level with Sandy Koufax, whom I consider to be the epitome of pitching consistency. I'm just grateful now that I have a chance to win even more than three."

After recurring painful spasms in his left hip curtailed his effectiveness to an 11-11 record last year, Seaver, with the help of a newly developed changeup, compiled a 22-9 won-lost mark this year—the best won-lost percentage in the National League—and a 2.38 earned-run average.

In addition, Seaver, 30, had a league-leading 243 strikeouts which enabled him to pass Hall of Famer Walter Johnson and Rube Waddell as the only pitcher in baseball history to fan more than 200 batters in eight consecutive seasons.

"My changeup made a helluva difference," Seaver said late in the season when it was apparent he was on the way toward winning 20 games for the fourth time in his career. "The hitters have never seen me with this pitch before, so it gives me something extra they're not looking for."

Seaver, who finished third in the NL in three other departments this year—complete games (15), shutouts (5) and innings pitched (280)—also cited a newfound maturity as a pitcher for his successful comeback.

"I always thought I would come back," he said, "but deep down inside there's that self-doubt—there has to be. I've learned what to do when I take the mound, but to tell you the truth, I never thought it would be like this."

Similarly, Jones also experienced a comeback season. A 22-game loser in 1974, the 25-year old lefty earried the Padres to their best season ever this year with a 20-12 record in addition to his league-leading 2.24 ERA.

Hrabosky, who appeared in 65 games—all in relief—was 13-3 with a 1.67 ERA; he saved 22 games. He did not pitch enough innings for the ERA title.

Besides Hrabosky and Jones, four other players drew mention with third-place votes—San Francisco's John Montefusco, Cincinnati's Don Gullett and Andy Messersmith and Don Sutton of Los Angeles.

United Press International.

Tom Seaver, on the golf course, holds up three fingers to signify his number of Cy Young awards.

At President's Commission

Accusations Fill U.S. Olympic Talks

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT). —A United States senator who played football at Harvard accused the National Collegiate Athletic Association yesterday of "arrogance and smugness" for ignoring all but a handful of Olympic sports.

The former Crimson fullback, Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, made the charge as the President's Commission on Olympic Sports wound up a two-day hearing here in a crossfire of accusations.

"It's time we stopped griping about how we got robbed in basketball at the 1972 Olympics," said Sen. Culver. "I want to know what we're doing about volleyball and soccer and other sports we don't consider major. It's arrogant for us to ignore these other sports were people don't need bone-crushing skills."

The senator's lecture was directed at Walter Byers, executive director of the 707-college NCAA, who had been in the process of accusing the U.S. Olympic Committee of everything from "callous deceit" to "unresponsible and unbridled power."

Byers, whose powerful group dropped out of the USOC after the 1972 Olympics, called last year's internal reorganization of the USOC in Orlando, Fla., "an outrageous charade." He said the governing body for American athletes in the Olympics and other international competitions must be completely restructured.

"Specifically," Byers charged, "the USOC has been dominated by a group of men who currently devote the principal portion of their time and energy to matters other than the development of opportunities and programs for athletic competition."

Byers argued that the sports federations that hold franchises in America should be subject to removal. He said the NCAA had withdrawn from the USOC because that group was "not properly serving the interests of the nation or its citizens," and because it was "not responsive" to the needs of athletes.

Others contend that the NCAA pulled out because it had failed to win control of the USOC in a power struggle with the Amateur Athletic Union.

The 23-member president's commission, with original funding of $569,000 and $270,000 more on the way, was set up last June to study the USOC and other amateur sports organizations "as they relate to the effectiveness of the United States effort in international and Olympic competition." Its interim report will be delivered next February and its final report next September after the Summer Olympics in Montreal.

American athletes will be in competition for 36 gold medals at the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria, and 197 gold medals at Montreal. But Michael Harrigan, executive director of the president's commission, said his group wasn't concerned with how many medals are won.

"We're concerned with Olympic sports in general," Harrigan said yesterday. "The United States is deteriorating in Olympic sports and international amateur sports. There's a preoccupation in this country with professionalism."

One of yesterday's celebrity witnesses, Billie Jean King, underscored Harrigan's appraisal with a call for a cash-on-the-barrel "open" Olympics in which the contestants would compete for $10 million or more in prize money.

"There's no such thing as an amateur athlete," said King, the semi-retired queen of women's tennis. "Especially in the Olympics. I'm telling you, some day it will be an open Olympics with the best athletes in the world competing. You can't eat your trophies."

According to King, amateur athletes have become the "pawns of manipulators and big business." Olympic athletes should get 40 per cent of the gate receipts, she said, "because without the athletes, there's no money, no entertainment package to sell."

It took Howard Cosell, television's best-known sportscaster, to cut through the day-long fog of charges and counter-charges.

"Amateur sports in America," Cosell testified late in the closing session, "is grotesquely bound up in a morass of nothingness. Our athletes have gotten no leadership or direction."

American athletes, said Cosell, have suffered, "injustice after injustice" because of the power struggles within the sports establishment and the "inefficiency" of the USOC. His proposed solution: set up a congressional commission to arbitrate disputes and change the structure of the USOC so that the membership would be predominantly former Olympians.

Associated Press.

UNDER AND IN—Seattle's Slick Watts scores basket though closely guarded by Hawks' Tom Van Arsdale.

Only Two Division Races Remain Unsettled in NFL Picture

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT). —The big game in pro football this Sunday will be at St. Louis, where the Cardinals and Redskins, tied for first place in the Eastern Division of the National Conference, play at Busch Stadium.

The National Football League is not infested with interest-riveting races for divisional titles. With five weeks left in the season there are only two, the Eastern one in the National Conference (Cardinals, Cowboys, Redskins) and the Central Division of the American Conference (Bengals, Oilers, Steelers).

The St. Louis pairing is the first of six key intra-division games left which match contenders. In addition, there is the degree of difficulty of the contenders' schedules.

The cumbersome NFL schedule, made up in 1970 to run through 1978 and thus complete an overall round-robin for all 26 teams, is in no way an equitable one from one season to another. It was a coincidence that several of the best teams this year, Minnesota and Los Angeles for example, wound up with the easiest schedules and are playing in the weakest divisions.

There are now 10 contenders for the eight places in the post-season playoffs leading to the Super Bowl. These are Miami, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Houston in the AFC; Minnesota, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Washington or Dallas in the NFC. Which two will lose out? Not the Vikings, Rams, Dolphins or Raiders, who have their division titles all but locked up.

In the two divisions where races exist, no one will have it easy. The Cardinals have a slight schedule advantage but every game is an experience in brinkmanship for them. The same would be true of the Cowboys, one game off the lead following their loss to Kansas City in which they gave the Chiefs seven inexcusable turnovers.

The Redkins have the injuries and the most difficult schedule, meeting six opponents whose combined won-lost record this season is 28-20. That compares to 25-33 and 21-27 for foes of the Cardinals and Cowboys, respectively.

In the AFC Central, the Oilers have the most difficult six games ahead, their opponents' won-lost record being 30-18 compared to 25-23 for the Steelers and 19-29 for the Bengals, both of whom have a one-game lead over Houston.

It seems certain the two conferences' wild-card qualifiers will come from these divisions. To review, the qualifiers for the playoffs are the divisional second-place teams with the best records. The Bengals would be a good bet behind Pittsburgh and Dallas behind St. Louis.

As for the four other divisions, there are no races. In the AFC East the Dolphins are rolling and the Bills are collapsing with an injured defense and a murderous schedule. In the AFC West, the Chiefs have little chance to make up two games on the Raiders now that Ken Stabler, Marv Hubbard and Fred Biletnikoff are well again.

The schedules of the Rams and Vikings in the NFC are so easy that the problem for these division leaders, each three games in front, will be to come into the playoffs ready for a severe test. The won-lost record of their future foes is no better than 18-39.

Injuries Prevail

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP). —There was a new element in Sunday's pro football crunches —collective concern, perhaps even morbid fascination, about whether some fallen heroes would ever get up from the field of battle.

National Football League

A couple of weeks ago quarterbacks were going down at an alarming rate from such familiar occupational hazards as damaged shoulders, hurt knees and injuries to their precious throwing arms. On Sunday came the grim specter of head injuries to players.

Ralph McGill, a defensive back whom the San Francisco 49ers describe in their press brochure as a "happy-go-lucky guy with the biggest smile in the NFL," remained unconscious for 30 minutes on the field and another five on the way to a Los Angeles hospital after being kicked in the head.

He had his 183 pounds in front of the leg drive of 260-pound place-kicker Tom Dempsey, who wears a specially constructed squared-off shoe because of a foot deformity.

McGill did not get a part of the ball, but he did catch Dempsey's shoe and landed in an intensive-care unit with an apparent concussion. He will probably miss next week's game.

Joe Ferguson of the Buffalo Bills is a small quarterback at 180 pounds. He suffered a "mild to moderate" concussion after being tackled while trying to pass in the fourth quarter and was knocked unconscious for "about five minutes." He was hospitalized for tests.

Houston Oilers quarterback Dan Pastorini, 6-foot-3 and 205 pounds, was knocked cold by the Pittsburgh Steelers for nearly five minutes. A personal foul was called. Pastorini re-entered the game and finished it.

Ex-Redskins quarterback Sonny Jurgensen said yesterday he sees no solution to the mounting problem of injuries to quarterbacks and emphasized that he is not interested in returning to the firing line as a player.

Of the injuries, Jurgensen, now a sportscaster, said, "They are occurring because the defensive linemen are so big and quick and the quarterback is so vulnerable because he is unprotected while he is delivering.

"The quarterback most likely to avoid injuries is the one who has quick feet, who can buy more time by running around. Fran Tarkenton has never been hurt, has never missed a pro game.

"I did the Minnesota-New Orleans game yesterday and Tarkenton told me, 'I owe more to my feet than my arm.'

"He meant in avoiding injuries. One day the experts may have to say Fran was right all along. You have to be a scrambler. I don't see a solution otherwise. The quarterback has to stand and hold the ball until a receiver is open. The linemen can hold their blocks only so long."

Earlier this year, four quarterbacks—Jim Plunkett of New England, Steve Bartkowski of Atlanta, and Greg Landry and Bill Munson of Detroit—were sidelined by injuries.

Guillermo Vilas

. . . on top again.

Vilas Clinches the Top Spot In Grand Prix for 2d Year

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Argentina's Guillermo Vilas clinched first place in the Grand Prix tennis series when he won his first-round match in the Argentine Open tournament here today. He beat his fellow-countryman Roberto Carruthers, 6-2, 6-3.

The five grand prix points which Vilas gained for this victory makes his total 795, one more than the maximum attainable by his nearest rival, Manuel Orantes of Spain.

Vilas, 23, also won the Grand Prix series last year and went on to win the Masters' tournament, in which the top eight Grand Prix players participate.

The Argentine left-hander will collect $100,000 for finishing on top of the standings.

A stomach ailment forced him to miss the first two tournaments, allowing Sweden's Bjorn Borg to establish an early lead. Vilas steadily reached form, finishing runner-up to Borg in the French Open in June to go to the top of the table.

Next year, Vilas says, he will not be aiming to make it three Grand Prix victories in a row. Instead, he intends to concentrate on the major tournaments, including Wimbledon, Paris, and Forest Hills—none of which he has yet won.

Connors Gains

EDINBURGH, Nov. 12 (AP).—Jimmy Connors, the defending Dewar Cup champion, downed Karl Meiler of West Germany, 6-2, 6-1 today to reach the quarterfinals. He will play his next round in London.

In other third-round results here:

Ilie Nastase, Romania, beat Ismael El Shafei, Egypt, 6-2, 3-0, retired; Eddie Dibbs, United States, beat Charlie Pasarell, Puerto Rico, 6-4, 6-3, and Buster Mottram, Britain, beat Ray Moore, South Africa, 0-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Czechoslovakia Ties for Lead

OPORTO, Portugal, Nov. 12.—Czechoslovakia moved into a tie for first place in the European Nations Cup soccer tonight by drawing here with Portugal, 1-1.

England and Czechoslovakia each have seven points from four games, with both teams having one game remaining to see who finishes on top of the standings and qualifies for the next round of the competition. England plays here next week, while Czechoslovakia finishes in Cyprus on Nov. 23.

All the scoring tonight was done early, with Ondrus putting Czechoslovakia ahead in the seventh minute and Nene tying it a minute later.

Russians Gain

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union beat Switzerland, 4-1, in Kiev tonight and won Group Six of the European Nations Cup soccer.

Vladimir Onichenko scored once in each half to lead the hosts to victory. The other Soviet goals came from Anatoly Konkov and Vladimir Veremeyev, while the tally for Switzerland was made by Peter Risi.

The Soviet side, fielding all but two members of European Champions Cup favorites Dynamo Kiev, pushed its Group Six point total to an unbeatable eight with the victory.

Second-place Republic of Ireland has finished the competition with seven points from six matches and the Russians have one game to play, against third-place Turkey on Nov. 23. The Turks have four points from five games.

Best Returns

STOCKPORT, England, Nov. 12 (AP).—George Best, with a bushy black beard and bulging waistline, announced today he is going to a health farm to slim down before returning to English League soccer Nov. 28.

The former Manchester United playboy star has signed a one-month contract with Stockport County, a Fourth Division team. He is 29 and has not been in big-time soccer for two years.

British fans had given up hope of seeing Best play again. After Manchester United finally stopped trying to keep him under control and let him drift away, no other club wanted to buy him.

Under the transfer system, he was still tied legally to his old club and barred from playing for any other team unless a transfer fee was paid to Manchester United. But a few days ago the Manchester club gave him a free transfer, meaning he could play for any team he chose.

Secretariat Colt Brings $250,000

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The first colt sired by the great American racehorse Secretariat was sold here yesterday for $250,000. A spokesman for the Keeneland breeding stock sale said the price was a world record for a weanling colt sold at public auction.

Kentucky breeder Ben Walden and businessman Wells Hardesty joined forces to buy the colt, whose dam is Chou Croute.

On Monday, a weanling filly by Secretariat out of Zest II was sold to American Nelson Bunker Hunt for $200,000.

Mahovlich Assists Canadiens

MONTREAL, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Guy Lafleur and Mario Tremblay each scored twice and Pete Mahovlich picked up four assists last night as the Montreal Canadiens blanked the Minnesota North Stars, 6-0.

It was goalie Ken Dryden's second shutout of the season, and the third consecutive shutout at home for the Canadiens; Bunny Larocque was in goal for the other two games.

Lafleur, who scored 53 National Hockey League goals last season and was honored before the game in a special ceremony along with other 50-goal scorers Maurice (Rocket) Richard and Bernie (Boom-Boom) Geoffrion, increased his goal total to 13 this season.

Blues 5, Rangers 3

At St. Louis, Floyd Thomson and Derek Sanderson scored in the third period to give the Blues a 5-3 victory over the New York Rangers. Chuck Lefley scored two goals for St. Louis and his second tied the game at 3-3 in the second period.

Canucks 3, Maple Leafs 2

At Vancouver, British Columbia, John Gould scored three goals as the Canucks beat Toronto, 3-2. The Canucks' triumph was their 11th in 15 home games against Toronto since their inception six years ago.

Seals 3, Kings 2

At Inglewood, Calif., defensemen Rick Hampton and Gary Sabourin each had a goal and an assist as California edged Los Angeles, 3-2. Hampton rifled in a 45-foot slap shot 1:52 into the final period to give the Seals a 3-1 cushion after assisting on a first-period score.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	5	3	.625	—
Boston	5	3	.625	—
Buffalo	5	3	.625	—
New York	3	5	.375	2 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Washington	5	2	.714	—
New Orleans	6	4	.600	1/2
Atlanta	4	3	.571	1
Houston	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Cleveland	3	5	.333	3

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	5	4	.556	—
Milwaukee	4	5	.444	1
Chicago	3	5	.375	1 1/2
Kansas City	2	5	.286	2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Golden State	6	2	.750	—
Los Angeles	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Portland	4	5	.444	2 1/2
Phoenix	3	4	.429	2 1/2
Seattle	4	6	.400	3

Tuesday's Games

Portland 106, New Orleans 104 (Petrie 19, Johnson 19; Maravich 27, Nelson 21).

Golden State 107, Cleveland 98 (Harry 23, Smith 20; Smith 27, Chones 14).

Phoenix 112, New York 83 (Westphal 21, Shumate 19; Haywood 17, Madros 12).

Milwaukee 108, Philadelphia 81 (Dandridge 28, Winters 18; Collins 24, McGinnis 15).

Atlanta 100, Boston 91 (Hudson 21, Henderson 19; White 24, Cowens 16).

Washington 103, Buffalo 90 (Bing 18, Hopkins 18; Smith 27, DiGregorio 19).

WHA Results

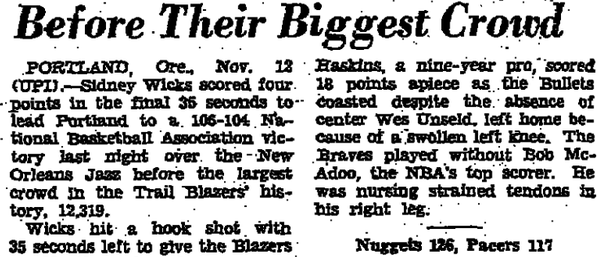
Tuesday's Games

Calgary 8, Edmonton 3 (Harris, Hull, Lawson, Caffery, Morrison, Tannahill; McDonald, Shachy, Long).

Cleveland 3, Winnipeg 2 (Cruen, Shmyr, McDonough; Redberg, Beaudin).

Houston 5, Toronto 4 (Hall 2, Marty Howe, Hughes, Taylor; Dorey 2, Mahovlich, Marrin).

Quebec 8, Minnesota 6 (Houle 3, Bernier 2, Sutherland, Turdif, Bordeleau; Walton 3, Boucha 2, Connelly, J. Carlson).



Associated Press.

UNDER AND IN—Seattle's Slick Watts scores basket though closely guarded by Hawks' Tom Van Arsdale.

Wicks Gives Blazers Victory Before Their Biggest Crowd

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 12 (UPI).—Sidney Wicks scored four points in the final 35 seconds to lead Portland to a 106-104 National Basketball Association victory last night over the New Orleans Jazz before the largest crowd in the Trail Blazers' history, 12,319.

Wicks hit a hook shot with 35 seconds left to give the Blazers a 103-102 lead and then came back with two free throws with 11 seconds left for a 105-102 lead. Lloyd Neal was fouled and scored a point for Portland and then Aaron James hit a bucket for the Jazz at the buzzer.

The victory was Portland's third straight and it was the third straight loss for the Jazz.

Geoff Petrie and John Johnson led Portland with 19 points apiece. Wicks added 17 and Bill Walton, playing his first game after missing two with a sprained ankle, scored 15 points and grabbed 16 rebounds. Pete Maravich led the Jazz with 27 points and Louie Nelson added 21.

Bucks 108, 76ers 81

At Milwaukee, the Bucks' Bob Dandridge scored 28 points to lead Milwaukee to its fourth straight victory 108-81 over Philadelphia. Dave Meyers, Kevin Restani and Jim Fox took turns at holding the 76ers' George McGinnis to 15 points and five rebounds.

Brian Winters scored eight points in the third quarter as the Bucks spurted to a 69-45 lead. They coasted the rest of the way. Winters finished with 18 points.

Warriors 103, Cavaliers 98

At Oakland, Calif., guards Phil Smith and Charles Dudley each scored six points as Golden State outscored Cleveland, 20-9, in the final 8 1/2 minutes of play for a 103-98 victory.

Suns 112, Knicks 81

At Phoenix, Ariz., the Suns handed the New York Knicks their fifth straight loss, winning, 112-81. Paul Westphal had 21 points to top five Suns in double figures. John Shumate came off the bench to get 19, Alvan Adams had 16, Dick Van Arsdale 14 and Keith Erickson 12.

Hawks 109, Celtics 91

At Hartford, Conn., Atlanta forced 28 turnovers by Boston and took a 100-91 victory. Guard Lou Hudson was high for Atlanta with 21 points.

Bullets 105, Braves 90

At Buffalo, N.Y., Dave Bing and reserve Clem Haskins spearheaded a 31-point third-quarter rally that carried Washington to a 105-90 triumph over the Braves. Bing, a 10-year player obtained this season from Detroit, and Haskins, a nine-year pro, scored 18 points apiece as the Bullets coasted despite the absence of center Wes Unseld, left home because of a swollen left knee. The Braves played without Bob McAdoo, the NBA's top scorer. He was nursing strained tendons in his right leg.

Nuggets 126, Pacers 117

DENVER, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Rookie David Thompson scored 26 points last night and paced six Denver players in double figures to lead the Nuggets to a 126-117 American Basketball Association triumph over the Indiana Pacers.

The Nuggets' Dan Issel added 24 and Bobby Jones chipped in with 20, 16 in the first half. Ralph Simpson and Byron Beck each had 14 points and Claude Terry 12.

Colonels 128, Squires 106

At Cincinnati, Artis Gilmore and Lou Dampier scored 21 points apiece and Bird Averitt had 20 to lead Kentucky over Virginia, 128-106.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
PATRICK DIVISION						
Philadelphia	10	2	4	24	77	40
NY Islanders	8	2	4	20	61	35
Atlanta	5	8	1	11	34	39
NY Rangers	5	10	1	11	44	66
SMYTHE DIVISION						
Chicago	8	4	3	21	54	42
St. Louis	6	6	4	16	53	46
Vancouver	5	8	2	12	46	58
Kansas City	4	7	2	10	34	47
Minnesota	3	11	0	6	32	56
NORRIS DIVISION						
Montreal	11	3	3	25	74	31
Los Angeles	11	5	1	23	53	34
Pittsburgh	6	6	1	13	36	53
Detroit	3	10	3	9	40	69
Washington	2	12	1	5	48	73
ADAMS DIVISION						
Buffalo	11	2	1	23	70	30
Toronto	7	5	3	17	47	48
Boston	6	6	2	14	45	43
California	5	10	2	12	47	62

Tuesday's Games

California 3, Los Angeles 2 (Paley, Sabourin, Hampton; Goring, Berry).

Vancouver 3, Toronto 2 (Gould 2; Neely, Weir).

St. Louis 5, NY Rangers 3 (Lefley 2, Sanderson, Thomson, Merrick; Dillon 2, Gilbert).

Montreal 6, Minnesota 0 (Tremblay 2, Lafleur 2, Van Boxmeer, Shutt).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Denver 126, Indiana 117 (Thompson 28, Issel 24; Knight 24, Keller 23).

Kentucky 128, Virginia 106 (Gilmore 21, Dampier 21; Neumann 21, Burden 20).

Russian Boxers Study for Their Masters Degree in Fine Art

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Master of Sport International Class kept sticking a jab into the profile of the Merited Master of Sport in a manner suggesting that there was nothing sacred left in the great, wide Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Igor Vysotsky, the Master of Sport International Class, hopes to win the Olympic heavyweight championship in Montreal next summer and get his diploma as a merited master of sport, which for a boxer in the Soviet Union is like going to heaven without the inconvenience of dying.

Meanwhile, he is training with other members of a Soviet team for a program of bouts with American amateurs Friday night in Madison Square Garden, and yesterday he was sharpening his jab on Anatoly Klimanov, amateur light-heavyweight champion of Europe, who was the middleweight champion in 1973. Those two European titles qualify Anatoly for the rank of Merited Master, the loftiest possible.

"When we say there are 385,000 boxers in the Soviet Union," said Daniel Kochliatski, the interpreter, "we mean graded boxers who are participating in competition. You must win five bouts to receive the third degree, and nine more for the second degree. Then comes the first degree, Master of Sport, then Master International Class and then Merited Master. For that you must be a world champion, an Olympic champion, or a European champion twice."

This was in the Felt Forum where 11 large young men in blue sweatpants and long-sleeved red sweatshirts were shadowboxing. After a bit they laced on eight-ounce gloves, paired off and sparred without headgear. Vysotsky and Klimanov worked briskly. Friday's 10 bouts are all for heavyweights, over and under 189 pounds. Klimanov, who is outgrowing his division, will box an opponent under 189.

Vysotsky is something of a celebrity because he whipped Cuba's Olympic and Pan-American Games champion, Teofilo Stevenson, getting a split decision in Santiago, Cuba. He boxes Jimmy Clark, a student at West Chester State College in Pennsylvania, who won the New York Golden Gloves title this year in the open division.

Vysotsky is a solid 209 pounds with gray eyes, a longish mop of brown hair and a quick, easy grin that brightens a face that is tough in repose. Last January, when Soviet amateurs in all weight divisions defeated an American team here, eight bouts to two, Vysotsky flattened Helton Willis in the first round, the first time a Soviet heavyweight ever beat an American.

"Ask him to tell about the bout with Stevenson," a visitor requested. They talked briefly and the fighter's grin flashed.

"He says Stevenson was very difficult but he was fighting hard and he feels he was entitled to the decision. It was three votes to two."

"Was Stevenson the best he has met?"

"He says it was his most interesting bout because Stevenson is a hard partner."

"Does Igor consider himself a boxer or puncher?"

"He says he is a boxer but fortunately he has a very strong punch." The fighter interjected something, grinning.

"Sometimes he likes to hit a heavy punch on his partner."

In background material available to the Garden there are some discrepancies in Vysotsky's record. After discussion with Vladimir Lavrov, a coach, they agreed he had won 86 and lost 12, scoring 20 knockouts. He has never been stopped.

The interpreter said Vysotsky, 22, was a student in the Magadan Teachers Training Institute in his hometown and planned to teach elementary school. Nobody observed out loud that Merited Masters usually get better jobs than that. Magadan is in Asia on the Sea of Okhotsk, much closer to Alaska than to Moscow.

"If he should win the Olympics would he turn pro?"

"He says he wants to teach and is not interested in being professional but he would be interested in checking himself against the best professionals, for the prestige."

More Than Money

Comrade Kochliatski nodded toward Len Dillon, a sportscaster, across the room. "That man says boxers fight for money only but there are other reasons. Prestige, to attain the highest degree."

Coach Lavrov spoke.

"He says it is inevitable, earlier or later, there will be contests between the best amateurs and the best professionals but there must be new rules. It should be not 15 rounds but four or five. He says Boris Lagutin, who won two gold medals and one bronze in the Olympics, he boxed Gonzales, the French middleweight champion, in Paris and Lagutin won in six rounds."

Quietly a visitor mentioned Pete Rademacher, who destroyed a Soviet heavyweight for the Olympic championship in 1956 and then talked himself into a match with Floyd Patterson for the professional championship of the world. He refrained from describing that encounter, saying only: "If Igor wants to meet the best, that is Muhammad Ali today."

"Yes," the interpreter said.

Merckx Is Runner-Up

MUNICH, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The Dutch-West German duo of Rene Pijnen and Guenter Haritz won the Munich six-day cycling race here tonight. Second, a lap behind, were the Belgian pair of Eddy Merckx and Patrick Sercu. West Germans Wilfried Peffgen and Albert Fritz were third.

Art Buchwald

Reshuffling the Guests

WASHINGTON—People take power very seriously in Washington, and when there is a major reshuffle in government it really plays havoc with the social life of the town.

My wife and I were talking about it the other night.

Buchwald

"Well, I guess we don't have to worry about inviting the James Schlesingers to dinner any more," I said.

"That's a pity," my wife said. "He seemed like such a nice, intelligent man." "Don't go sentimental on me now," I warned. "This is a cruel town. He just isn't one of Jerry Ford's guys."

"I guess you're right. I also hated to cut the William Colbys off our list."

"Well, we don't have to until Dec. 18. President Ford asked him to stay on at the CIA until then, so I can't see what harm it would be to have them over before Christmas," I told her.

* * *

"What are we going to do about the Henry Kissingers? I read in one of the columns that he had his wings clipped," she said.

"Henry does present a problem," I admitted. "He's still secretary of state, so we can't cut him off completely. Besides, he has great survival powers. Probably the best thing to do, until the dust settles, is invite him for cocktails and buffet. But let's wait awhile before we consider him for a sit-down dinner."

"That's a pity," she said, "because Henry is a lot of fun at a sit-down dinner."

"He was a lot of fun when he was both secretary of state and the head of the National Security Council. But I don't know how much fun he'll be now that he has only one job. Why don't we leave it like this? We'll invite him for cocktails and buffet, and if people don't seem to object, then we can put him back on our sit-down dinner list."

"That's a good solution," my wife said happily. "We'll let Washington decide for us. Now what do we do about the Rumsfelds?"

"From all reports they're coming up fast. I think we should have a black-tie party for them," I said.

"Do you think they'll come? We never paid much attention to Rumsfeld when he was working in the White House," my wife said.

"It wasn't our fault. At the time we didn't know how important he was. I thought he was just another pretty face in the White House."

"Well, you should have been more aware of what he was up to," my wife said accusingly. "We look awfully silly calling them now after they've been in Washington for more than a year."

"It was a mistake, but we'll make it up to them. We'll invite Barbara Walters to the same dinner."

"That could do it," my wife said.

"Should we invite George Bush to dinner?"

"Of course. What a stupid question to ask."

"It's not that stupid," she said. "When he was posted to China you said he was going nowhere and we could forget about him."

"How did I know he was one of Jerry Ford's guys? Send the invitation to Peking so we get in ahead of all the social climbers in this town."

* * *

"I think I ought to write to the Elliot Richardsons in London, too," she said. "They'll probably be in demand as well."

"That's a good idea," I replied. "Particularly since he's one of the people they're talking about for vice-president.

"Which brings us to the Rockefellers. What do we do about them?"

"I was afraid you'd ask me that. I'll tell you how I feel about it. Rocky can't do us any good now, but a lot of people are going to cut him off. And even though we'll be open to criticism from certain conservative quarters, I think we should still let him come for lunch."

My wife kissed me on the forehead. "You're all heart."

'The word is out in the county that the person who gets the job will live like a king. I don't agree. I wouldn't want to live in a glass bowl.'

Living Like a Vanderbilt Without the Money

By Irvin Molotsky

CENTERPORT, N.Y., (NYT).—For the past 30 years, Walter Fasbender, who describes himself as a man of modest origins, has been living in a mansion fit for a millionaire.

In fact, his home was built by a millionaire, William K. Vanderbilt jr., who lavished millions of dollars on his estate here although he was in residence in the Spanish-Moroccan-styled mansion for only one month a year.

Mr. Vanderbilt died in 1944 and the estate was given to Suffolk County and made into a museum under his will in 1949. Two years later, Mr. Fasbender became the museum's second executive director, a job that required him to move in.

Get Used to It

"Once you're here a year you get used to it and it's like every other place," Mr. Fasbender said. Well, maybe not quite like too many places:

- Forty-three acres overlooking Northport Harbor.
- A number of peacocks and guinea hens that Mr. Fasbender has been forced to keep penned up.
- A planetarium on the premises.
- A museum of marine life just across the broad lawn from Mr. Fasbender's residence.

Mr. Fasbender's office is in a former bedroom in the mansion's nursery wing and it is down the hall from the library, whose shelves are filled with the millionaire's books—"Historic Families of America," the works of Balzac (in French), "Birds of New York" and "The Romance of the Automobile Industry."

"I never got around to reading them," Mr. Fasbender said, and now, it seems, he never will. He plans to retire around the end of the year and move into a typical suburban house a few miles from here in Northport.

Happy About Move

Among those happy about the move is Mr. Fasbender's wife, Elizabeth, who has already set up housekeeping in Northport and has left very little behind in the mansion.

"It's a beautiful place," she said of the mansion, "except it's like living in a fishbowl. You can't cook until everyone leaves. I have my own home now and I'm happy with it.

"The people who work there—the guards, the groundskeepers—are wonderful and the grounds are beautiful, but there is little privacy, which I value very highly. I couldn't walk around in shorts or with curlers in my hair.

"It's been living like a Vanderbilt without a Vanderbilt's money."

Mr. Fasbender commented on what the Vanderbilt money allowed:

"Thirty-five people worked on the estate, including five men whose only job was to care for the seven-hole golf course. The first tee was on the roof of what is now the Hall of Fishes."

From Brooklyn

Vanderbilt's money? Not for the Fasbenders. Mr. Fasbender's family moved to this area from Brooklyn in 1912, when Mr. Fasbender was 7. After he finished high school, he said, "I worked in a lumber yard and then quit and opened a gas station on my savings. German parents see that you save."

He later became an undertaker and then served as supervisor of the town of Huntington from 1944 to 1956. He gave up politics, he said, because he did not get along with the Republican leadership that then ran the town.

He never made more than $10,000 a year as supervisor and now, as he prepares to retire from his museum job, he is earning $20,000 a year, although his salary was much smaller when he first took the job.

As the Fasbenders look toward trading in their lavish quarters for their suburban house on a moderate-sized lot with a vegetable garden, the museum trustees must choose Mr. Fasbender's successor.

Word Is Out

"No decision has been made on a successor," said Paul Baisley, one of the trustees. "The word is out in the county that the person who gets the job will live like a king. I don't agree. I wouldn't want to live in a glass bowl."

Those words are close to Mrs. Fasbender's.

"It's generally around that I have the best job in Suffolk County, and everyone wants it," he said, "so I have decided not to recommend anyone to the board because that would offend so many people who have asked me for support."

"It would be ideal for a childless couple because you can't let children run around when the place is open to the public. I wouldn't let my wife cook anything that would smell up the place. You couldn't leave a baby carriage around. You couldn't shake out a mop or hang something out to dry."

PEOPLE: *Maureen Reagan Opposes Her Father's Candidacy*

Maureen Reagan, daughter of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, says that she does not want her father to run for the Republican presidential nomination. "I am the most vociferous of all his detractors in our family regarding his candidacy," Miss Reagan, 31, said Tuesday in Boston. "It is for reasons, all personal and very selfish. They come after eight years of having to make phone calls to arrange appointments to speak to my own father. Furthermore, I have a career of my own, and I am getting awfully sick of being known as somebody's kid," Miss Reagan said. She is on a tour to plug an appearance in a television movie.

* * *

Paul McCartney
. . . banned from Japan.

Jacqueline Onassis will play a witch in Italian director Pier Carpi's film "The Lady of the Flies," the director said in Milan Wednesday. He said that Mrs. Onassis will receive no pay for two days' work on the set and described her role as that of "a modern witch who is converted to Christianity." The film, which will star Terence Stamp and Jean Seberg, appealed to Mrs. Onassis, because of its religious significance, Carpi said.

* * *

The Japanese government has banned former Beatle Paul McCartney from entering Japan for a series of concerts because of a British drug conviction, McCartney's promoters said Tuesday. McCartney and his group Wings were to have given concerts from Nov. 19-21, but the promoters, the Bunka Hoso Co., said they had no choice but to cancel the concerts because of what he called "a harsh warning" from the Justice Ministry. McCartney was fined two years ago for growing cannabis.

* * *

Marie Martine Fraysse, the 29-year-old wife of bullfighter Manuel "El Cordobes" Benitez, gave birth to a boy, their third child, Tuesday in Cordoba, Spain. The couple, married last Oct. 11, already have two children, Maribel 7, and Manuel, 5.

* * *

Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has completed his political novel and delivered it Tuesday to his literary agent, a spokesman for the Scott Meridith Literary Agency said. Set in the next decade, "The Canfield Decision" is about an ambitious, liberal vice-president who, in his quest for his party's presidential nomination, is secretly used by a group of Iranian nationalists who want a confrontation with Israel, bringing the United States close to a dangerous international situation. The novel will be published in May by Playboy Press.

* * *

Ex-President Richard Nixon is no longer troubled by the phlebitis condition that nearly killed him a year ago, he told a visitor in San Clemente, Calif., Tuesday. "I feel great," he told Edward Bradley, who gave the former president a three-foot statue for his contribution to physical fitness and sports. Nixon said that he now takes long walks, plays golf and swims every day.

* * *

Composer Johnny Mercer was said to be "considerably improved" since last week but still in precarious condition recovering from brain surgery in Pasadena, Calif.

* * *

In Oxford, England, the dean of Worcester College has found an unusual way of getting around ancient rules that bar dogs from his college. The governing body has voted that his dog, Flint, is a cat.

* * *

Former Rep. Carl Vinson has been released from a hospital in Milledgeville, Ga., a week before his 92d birthday. He was hospitalized a month ago for treatment of circulatory problems.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Water Development
INVITATION TO TENDER
MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

The Government of Kenya invites tenders for the following contracts:

MCS/3A: Supply of pipes & fittings for main and subsidiary bulk supply pipelines;

MCS/3B: Construction of main and subsidiary bulk supply pipelines. (Excluding the supply of pipes and fitting) and

MCS/3C: Construction of main and subsidiary bulk supply pipelines. (Including the supply of pipes and fittings).

The Tender Documents are so drafted as to enable tenderers to tender separately for the supply of pipes and fittings. (Contract MCS/3A), or the construction of pipelines without the supply of pipes and fitting (MCS/3B), or a single contract for the supply and construction of pipelines (MCS/3C)

Tenderers will not be limited to tendering for one contract only and may, if they wish, submit separate bids for Contracts MCS/3A, MCS/3B and MCS/3C.

It is intended that an award will be made for:

Either a Combination of contracts MCS/3A and MCS/3B
or Contract MCS/3C alone.

The main bulk supply pipeline which will feed Mombasa from an intake and treatment works (not included in the above contracts) on the Sabaki (Galana) River, about 40 kms. inland from Malindi, will comprise 105 kms. of pressure pipeline of internal diameter about 550 mm. to 750 mm. with design working pressure heads, ranging between 40 and 210 m. The subsidiary bulk supply pipelines which will feed places between Malindi and Mombasa will comprise approximately 65 kms. of pressure pipeline of internal diameter 150 mm. to 400 mm. with design working heads ranging between 60 and 150 m.

The Tender Documents provide for Tenderers to offer pipes and fittings of materials of their choice having regard to the economics of the various materials available. The specification covers mild steel, ductile iron, asbestos cement, prestressed concrete and unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) and there is provision for consideration of other materials if offered under Contract MCS/3C.

Tender Documents are expected to be available on or about 30th November 1975 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with Tender Documents should apply in writing to:

The Director of Water Development
Ministry of Water Development
P.O. Box 30521,
NAIROBI (KENYA).

Tender Documents will be issued only against payment of a deposit of K.Shs. 500/per set of tender documents per contract. This deposit shall be by way of a crossed cheque in Kenya currency payable to "The Director of Water Development." The deposit will be refunded only upon receipt of a valid and complete tender at the correct time.

Tenderers are advised that they will only be allowed Tender Documents if they can satisfy the Director of Water Development as to their experience and competence to carry out the work concerned. Any deposit by tenderers not considered qualified will also be refunded.

E. A. NGUNYA,
Director of Water Development,
Ministry of Water Development.

[illegible] ANONYMOUS [illegible] Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat. & Sun., 5 p.m. American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT
INVITATION TO TENDER
MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Contract MCS/3D:
Construction of Reservoirs, Tanks and Jaribuni Pumping Station including the Supply and Installation of Ancillary Pipework.

The Government of Kenya invites tenders for the above contract which comprises the construction of the following:

4 circular prestressed concrete reservoirs ranging in capacity from 1,450 cubic metres to 18,000 cubic metres;

2 reinforced concrete tanks of capacity 300 cubic metres and 800 cubic metres;

2 circular masonry tanks of capacity 200 cubic metres;

Jaribuni pumping station consisting of a reinforced concrete / blockwork single story building with steel truss pitched roof, floor area approximately 600 square metres; and

the supply and installation of pipework associated with the above structures.

The structures are located within the 25 km. wide coastal strip between Kilifi township in the north and Mombasa in the south.

Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 30th November 1975 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with Tender documents should apply in writing to:

The Director of Water Development,
Ministry of Water Development.
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E. A. NGUNYA,
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